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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,926.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

&c., but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	3½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander C. B. Mitchell, on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 18th September 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£32	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail for LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, on or about the 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage to Kurrachee or Liverpool, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CHILD WALL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of the late SURGEON JAMES McALISTER, Bombay Medical Establishment, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no communication will be received.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Major,
7th Regiment, N.I.,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Tanna, 11th September 1877.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

MR. ANUNDRAO POOTLAJEE begs to notify for the information of the Public that he has got a large STOCK of DRY GRASS or HAY of a Superior sort stacked both at ELPHINSTONE BUNDER and BYCULLA near and opposite to the Victoria Gardens on Sonabae's ground, and wishes to dispose it off at a reasonable rate.

For further particulars please apply to him at his residence opposite to Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's, Girgaum, between the hours of 8 and 10 a.m., and after that at the places abovementioned.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co., METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

TEA DEPOT,
32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also best Manilla Cigars and Cheroots in boxes of hundred each. Per Box, Rs. 5-8.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s) INDUS	3470	600	S. D. Shallard	21st Sept.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fontman	18th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned grand square piano by J. C. Doring, a first rate sewing machine, &c., at "Prospect Lodge," Cumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, piano, sewing machine, &c., at Mahim.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence in the Custom House Bungalow, Mahim, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, piano, &c., the property of A. Faulkner, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable machinery, &c., at Bellasis Junction, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) at the abovementioned place, a lot of valuable machinery, &c., the property of a gentleman breaking up establishment, the same consists of planing machines, a screw cutting and self-acting gap lathes, drilling machines, fitter's tools, steel, brass, iron, &c., &c.

Also at the same time and place.

A valuable hosiery machine, complete, is capable of turning out in 12 hours about 40 dozen of hose and half hose, 2 dozen night caps, 2 dozen undershirts, and 1 dozen drawers.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BRAZIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Nagurdass Jaichund—

Ex S. "Surat," C B / R S | 1227/1251—25 cases Copper Braziers.
Ex S. "Venetia," C B / R S | 1252/1276—25 ,, ,,

Terms, 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within three days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a double barrelled B. rifle, books, a fine collection of choice plants, (if not previously disposed of) a light English built mail phaeton, a do. do. office brougham, a grey brougham mare, a ladies' riding horse, sets of single and double harness, &c., at No. 113, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of C. F. Farran, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.

FACTORIES: LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
3, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.
IMPORTANT ARTICLES.
TO ALL MILL AND SHIP OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM POWER.

FOR external coating Marine and Stationery Boilers, Steam Pipes, Cylinders, &c., &c., &c., with THE EAGLE NON-CONDUCTING COMPANY'S PATENT CEMENT.

Sole Agent for Bombay,
J. NEWELL,
Mazagon.

CERTIFICATE.—This is to certify that I have tried the Eagle Non-Conducting Cement on our boilers, and have found saving in fuel about 10 per cent. Temperature of the boilers is greatly reduced. IT IS SOUND AND FREE FROM CRACKING.

(Signed) NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent to the Nursey S. and W. Company, Ld.

For further particulars, please apply to Mr. DOSSABHAI RUSTOMJEE, 26, Old Sonapoor Lane, Chunduwady.

P. S.—Also, Rahtjen's Patent Composition for Ships' bottoms gives many advantages, viz., dries quicker than any other paint, and enables three coats to be given in one day, gain in speed, less frequent docking, saving time and expense, thorough protection against rust, grass and barnacles, easily and inexpensively applied. Apply as above.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay:
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.

The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)

The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.

The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer PERSIA, Captain F. Dodero, arrived in Harbour on the 17th instant, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no one should either ADVANCE MONEY or GIVE GOODS to the seamen of ship "CÆSAREA" under my command, without my knowledge, otherwise I shall not be responsible for any of their debts.

C. P. DeGRUCHY, Master.

DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE
HAS ARRIVED,
and is now on cut at the several Establishments of
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES,
6, 7½, 8½, 10½, 11½ and 13 inches.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Holta Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' Report, declare a dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before it.

By Order of the Board,
B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

The SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 26th instant, inclusive.

Calcutta, 11th September 1877.

THE UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING 1877.
FINAL ENTRANCES,

THE following Races close 1st October at 100 Rupees.

Paget Park Plate	500 Rs.
Derby Sweep Cup	1,500 Rs.
Sirhind Derby	1,000 Rs.
Sirhind St. Leger	500 Rs.
Oriental Plate	800 Rs.
Umballa Cup	1,000 Rs.
Drawing Room Stakes	600 Rs.
Grand Annual	2,000 Rs.
Hunt Cup	600 Rs.

The following Races close 1st October at 40 Rs.

Visitors Plate	400 Rs.
Valuation Selling Stakes	400 Rs.

The following Races close 19th October at 10 Rs.

Lilliputians at 1 P.M.	200 Rs.
The Tom Thumb Plate	200 Rs.
The Dwarf Chase	300 Rs.

For prospectuses &c., apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY
to the Races.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents: Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી સુંનદરદાસ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY the 6th day of October 1877, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st To Receive and adopt the Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and to appoint a Director in room of Mr. Vishram Mhowjee resigned.
4th To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors.
હાં૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
(i.e.) MOOJLEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September to 6th October 1877, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 17th September 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Burnaby's Ride to Khiva—Cheap Edn.	4 12
The Khedive's Egypt or Old House of Bondage under new Masters; by E. De Leon	11 4
Spon's Engineers and Contractors' Illustrated Book of Prices of Machines, Tools, Ironwork, and Contractors' Material and Engineers' Directory for 1877-78	4 12
Treasury of British Eloquence: Specimen's of Brilliant Orations by the most Eminent Statesmen Devines, &c. of Great Britain of the last four Centuries; by R. Cochrane	3 4
A Book about Travelling past and present; by T. A. Croal	3 4
The Book of French Songs Translated; by J. Oxenford, to which is added Miss Costello's Early French Poetry	1 8
Cavandish Laws and Principles of Whist; 11th Edn. 1876	3 4
Pole's Theory of the Modern Scientific Game of Whist; 9th Edn., 1877	1 12
Walker's Correct Card or how to Play at Whist: a Whist Catechism	1 12
Wheeler's Manual of Civil Engineering	12 8
Russell's Work on H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Tour in India; 2 Edn., handsomely bound and Illustrated	34 0
Bellow's French and English, a complete Pocket Dictionary	6 12
Forney's Catechism of Locomotive, New Edn. 1877	5 12
McCoan's Egypt as it is	12 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a CHEST PORTABLE MAHOGANY DRAWERS, brass mounted. Address "C. I.," *Bombay Gazette*.

RESIDENCE and BOARD, REQUIRED for TWO BACHELORS, in the Fort. Reply stating terms to "X. Y.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN who has no objection to hard work, an appointment where a general knowledge of Accounts and Correspondence is a desideratum. References, &c., on application to "M.," *Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S." *Bombay Gazette*.

ICE CREAMS, RASPBERRY & VANILLA are prepared to-day. CUP OF TEA or COFFEE in five minutes. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SURGEON for the S.S. AGRA, to proceed in her to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 22nd September.

Apply, stating terms, &c. to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 12th September 1877.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL will be OPENED shortly.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 17th September 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWN of the Undersigned :—

AUSTRIAN CLARET in cases of 1 doz. qts. at Rs. 9-8 per doz.
ITALIAN VERMOUTH ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, ,, ,, 13-8 ,,

M. MONDOLFO & Co.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 1st Sept. 1877.

VAUGHAN-JONE'S
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE LONDON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ. AVIZE. BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO. EPERNAY. COGNAC.
MADEIRA RHEIMS. COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 33 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry	Rs. 46 0	24 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	46 0	24 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8

CLARETS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
St. JULIEN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines)	Rs. 10 0	...
BORDEAUX	10 0	...
PETIT MEDOC	12 8	7 4
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine)	Rs. 21 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner Wines)	26 0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX	31 0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 31 8	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 19 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 29 0	15 8
POMMARD	24 0	13 0
MACON	23 0	12 8
BEAUNE	19 0	10 8
CHABLIS	Rs. 18 0	10 0
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0

HOCKS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	18 8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	42 0	23 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41 0	23 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH ,,	36 0	19 0
NIERSTEIN (STILL)	Rs. 26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM ,,	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	23 8	...
GIESENHEIM (STILL)	20 0	11 0
LAUBENHEIM (STILL)	17 8	9 8

MOSELLES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	23 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)	Rs. 27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE ,,	...	14 0
WINNINGEN	20 0	...

SPIRITS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled	Rs. 30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0	
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	28 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	...	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 20 0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28 0	...
Do. do. **	32 0	...
Do. do. ***	33 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	28 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	28 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	36 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

		Quarts.	Pints.
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	per bottle.	3-12	2 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	,,	3 8	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,,	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery, Green	,,	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery, Yellow	,,	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	,,	3 12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best	,,	3 0	1 12
CREME DE CITRONELLE	,,	3 0	...
CREME DE ROSE	,,	...	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE	,,	3 0	1 12
ANISETTE	,,	3 0	...
VERMOUTH	per bottle.	1 4	...
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR	,,	...	1 12
GINGER WINE	per dozen.	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE	,,	...	...
ORANGE BITTERS	,,	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	,,	...	24 0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s BRANDY BITTERS WINE BITTERS	½ Pints.	...	12 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronised their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8
Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Souchong	1 6	1 4
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO. BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ....Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING or HUNTING WATCH.............Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless	from Rs. 90 to 180
,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless ,,	250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches	200
,, second independent Watches	250
,, repeaters of every description from	350 to 800
,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar ,,	1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch	Rs. 25
,, ,, Hunting ,,	26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.

A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM ,, S. M. gilt frames.
,, ,, marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

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of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.

TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
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JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS and RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIARBOOT PIPES and CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

CELESTIAL—GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds of Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.
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of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.
COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand.

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 50
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IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
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German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..................Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
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C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 17th September 1877.

This has been a very quiet day for business, and would probably but for its being China Mail day have been made a holiday like tomorrow and the two succeeding days, when the Banks will be closed for the Parsee Pateti Festival.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday quotes Consols and French Rentes unchanged in London, the former at 95¼, the latter at 106½.

The shares of the English Banks, having Branches here, were quoted as follows in London: Oriental Bank Corporation £45, Chartered Bank £22, Chartered Mercantile Bank £28, and Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £34 per share, the only change being a recovery of £1 per share in the shares of the last mentioned Bank.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady. Sales show a considerable falling off, being reported at 8,000 bales of which the comparatively large amount of 1,500 were Surats. Prices were unchanged, as they were in New York, whence yesterday's quotations come 11½ for Middling Uplands, ready, and 10½ cents per lb. for Futures of December shipment.

Coffee in Mincing Lane was unaltered at 109s. for Middling Plantation Ceylon, 86s. for Good Ordinary Native, and 90s. per cwt. or Mysore. Cocoanut Oil was quoted at £38-15 for Ceylon, and £43-10 per ton for Cochin.

The Seed Market at home is described as quiet but steady: the rate is given as ruling for Calcutta and Ferozepore Rapeseed are 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower, while Bombay Linseed is quoted at an advance of 3d. per cwt. Wheat was unchanged.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered at 81¾ for Four, 82¾ for Four-and-a half and 88¾ for Five-and-a-half per cents. Bar Silver, and Exchange on India for Bills at 60 days' sight were still at 54d. per ounce, and 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee respectively.

The Bank of Bombay return of the 15th shows the following changes, as compared with the return of the 8th instant:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	4,79,151
Do ,, Branches	Dec.	4,19,271
Other Deposits	Inc.	1,45,413
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, &c.	Dec.	15,039
Loans ,, ,,	Dec.	91,939
Bills Discounted	Dec.	4,98,795
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	8,92,474

The alterations are of no material importance and call for no special comment.

Sterling Exchange.—Rates opened here firm, and with an upward tendency for Bank Paper at about Saturday's quotations, though even in the morning one Bank named 1s. 9d. per Rupee for its Bills on demand, and it was soon apparent that Bills at 3 and 6 months' sight could be obtained at corresponding rates. Of Private Papers, of which there continues to be little offering, there was one buyer only at our lower quotations. There has been little business here to affect rates, but Exchange was firm owing to the tenor of Calcutta advices and the report of the intended reduction in the amount of Council Drafts from London, and we have little hesitation in saying that had all the Banks been fairly open for business to-day, a greater advance would have taken place. What the tone of the Market will be after the holidays remains of course to be seen. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 9d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...	1s. 9 5-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	...	1s. 9¼d. to 1s 9 15-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9½d.	,,
Document, 3 ,, ,,	...	1s. 9 5-16d. to 1s. 9 3-8d.	,,

On Calcutta there has been next to nothing doing. We have heard of small sales of Bills on demand to the bazaar at 2 annas per cent. premium. Bills at 60 days' sight continue to be quoted at Rs. 99-2 per Rs. 100.

Government Paper.—The only business reported to-day is in small amounts in the bazaar. We make no change in our quotations, which are 93½ to 94 for Four, 94 for Four-and-a-half and 101½ to ¾ for Five-and-a-half per cents.

Shares.—A decline of Rs. 5 per share is quoted in Colaba Land. Mofussil Press and Ginning Company's shares have also fallen Rs. 5 per share. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares we have to record a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Fleming and Khuttao Muckunjee, Rs. 15 in Albert and Coorla, and Rs. 20 in Alexandra, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Mazagon, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern and Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit.

Cotton.—The Market continues firm at Saturday's quotations. Transactions reported have been small.

Seed and Wheat.—There is no change, to which to call attention, in the position of either.

Piece Goods still continue dull and difficult of sale.

Coals are neglected.

Freights.—There is no further movement to report.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	8 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	683½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

PRESS COMPANIES.

Anuar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	930
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	680
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	400
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s.	400 xd
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	20 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,250	all	170 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	800
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	8,125	400	350	25 do	355
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	465
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	380
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	6 do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,020
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,110
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,425
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	96
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,115
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	265
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	125
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	845
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	900
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,045
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,205
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,255
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,070
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jewraj Baloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,020
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,225
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	935
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay, S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	380
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,360
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,365
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	295
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	970
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	780 xd
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,230
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,993
Do do. ½ Share	800	500	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	995
Victoria Mills	580	1,000	all	..	750

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	281
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½p.s.	1,935
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	40 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanical Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	505
Vegas Patent Slip Co	3,000	250	all	6 p.	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th September as compared with the statement issued on the 8th September:—

Liabilities.	8th Sept. Rs.	15th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,02,264	71,23,113
Do. do. do. at Branches	17,48,194	13,28,923
Other Deposits	1,40,01,234	1,41,46,647
Post Bills	48,556	47,079
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,84,417	4,82,214
	3,59,84,665	3,52,27,976
Assets.		
Government Securities	28,25,911	28,25,341
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,67,307	16,52,263
Loans on Security of do. do.	62,46,819	61,54,380
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,190	3,089
Bills Discounted	1,09,08,998	1,04,10,303
Stamps	3,654	3,526
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,39,594 Amount applied in reduction .. 1,75,000	3,54,884	3,54,884
Bullion	73,748	3,21,150
Cash Balances with Correspondents and Currency Notes	2,04,688 1,20,97,016	1,93,143 1,33,04,542
	3,59,84,665	3,52,27,976

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Camlo, 964 tons, Captain Bulford, will sail to-day for Cochin, in ballast.

The s. s. Koina, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Ava, 1,768 tons, Captain H. T. Dickinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Nyanza, 1,215 tons, Captain W. J. Harker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (August 12th), via Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,606 tons coal, and 204 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The B I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vingorla, 815 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Kurrachee. (September 14th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Major and Mrs. Biga, Mrs. Santo, Mr. Wistiffe, and ten deck passengers. She will sail today for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Juvarilall Oomiashunker, and seventy-seven deck passengers.

Messrs R. Rubattino and Co's s.s. Persia, 1,014 tons Captain F. Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Genoa (August 24th), via the Suez Canal with a following cargo:—From Bordeaux—909 packages and 2 barrels brandy, 382 packages brandy and wine 5 cases peppermint, 16 cases fruit and bonbon, 31 cases butter, 50 cases champagne, and 19 cases plums. From Marseilles—8 cases saffron, 1 case trunk, 188 packages goods, 1 package paper, 1 case gold thread and 1 case embroidered work. From Genoa—50 cases sulphur, 3 cases provisions, 2 cases wine, 4 cases goods, 29 packages piece-goods, 1 box cigars, 3 boxes books, 2 boxes piano 2 boxes cheese, and 5 cases goods. From Livorno. 1,025 slabs marbles. From Naples.—1 case books, and 3 barrels wine. From Messina.—1 barrel wine. From Suez.—20 packages paper, 1 barrel wine, 5 cases provision, and 4 packages wearing apparel. From Aden.—1,529 bags grain, and 961 packages pumice.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, general cargo, and 1,263½ chests of Malwa opium.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Indus, 1,746 tons, Captain D. Shallard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (September 4th), via Madras and Galle, with China Mails, and the following passengers:—From Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Gill. From Hongkong—Mr. Hossack, Mr. Longdale, Mr. R. J. Reuben. From Hongkong to Venice—Mr. A. S. Harvey. From Galle—Mr. W Douglas. She brought the following cargo—From Calcutta:—350 bags rice, and 100 bags grain. From Shanghai—3 boxes gold leaves, 4 package goods, 9 chests silk, 2 case paper, 2 slabs copper and 290 cases tea. From Foochow—173 cases tea. From Yokohama—4 cases curiosities. From Hongkong—50 cases silk piece goods, 346 cases tea, 1,904 cases fire crackers, 149 chests silk, 3 cases cigars, 12 cases brass leaves, 35 cases papers, 3 cases vermillion, 6 cases glass beads, 5 cases white copper, 18 packages sundries, 188 cases glass bangles, 6 cases picture glass, 5 boxes silverware, and 17 boxes gold leaves. From Penang—1 box camphor. From Singapore—1 case goods, 19 chests silk, 8 cases cigars, 4 bags nutmegs, 85 slabs tin, and 3 boxes specie.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, Sept 14.
	Persia (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Aug. 24.
17	Indus (s)	Shallard	Calcutta, Sept 4.
	Nyanza (s)	Harker	Cardiff, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Nizam (s)	Barlow	China.
	Koina (s)	Morrison	Kurrachee.
	Ava (s)	Dickinson	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Vingorla, Gray, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Camlo, Bulford, to Cochin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Persia, to Genoa.
Steamer Indus, to Southampton.
Steamer Macedonia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Blenheim, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
13	Madras (s)	Richardson	Bombay, Aug 28.
	Swaledale (s)	VanDaars	Madras, Sept 8.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
13	West Stanley (s)	....	....
	Azalea (s)	....	....
	Penang (s)	....	....
	Royal Edward	....	....
	Whittington	....	....

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON via CANAL.
1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.
1746 Indus (s) Shallard—Mails, 21st Sept.

FOR LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE.
1452 Macedonia (s), Laird—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.
1036 China (s), Alderton—Mails, 15th October.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1236 America, Gedye—The Captain.
1308 Blenheim (s), Hobman—M. Nusserwanjee.
964 Cameo, Bulford—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Farnham & Co.
1177 Gareloch, Greenwood
1273 Jane Law, MacFarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
1076 Lumlay Castle (s) Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1428 Moryshire, Dawson—W and A Graham & Co.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.
658 Scottish Chief, Clasper—Sorres & Co.
2098 White Star, Funnell—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR GENOA &c.
1014 Persia (s), Dodero—C. Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE &c.
1368 Childwall Hall (s) Tregarthen, W. and A. Graham and Co
1307 Tebe (s) Sopranich, A H. Lloyds and Co.

FOR CALAIS.
1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
1160 Amy Dora (s), Sinclair—Killick, Nixon and Co.
936 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR COCHIN.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR MOULMEIN.
463 Adila S. Hills, Jenkins.
1218 Excelsior, Joslin.
1318 Hahnimann, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
966 Iris, Evans—Wallace & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
781 Adria (s), Breeze—P. and O. S. N. Co.
1627 City of Limerick (s), Lochead—(Put in harbour for repair.)
1540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Mails, 2nd October.

FOR FALMOUTH.
1080 Glenavon, Smith, Finlay, Scott & Co.

NOT FIXED.
999 A Mackenzie, Homewood.
1359 Beann Uamha, Thompson—Ewart Latham & Co.
1242 Carradale, McDiarmid—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1257 Caesarea, DeGruchy—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1490 Desdemona, Towell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1285 Eblana, Leven.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1224 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
1272 Grecian, Constance—The Captain.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
391 Hilarion, Reid—The Captain.
1528 Hutton (s), Hodges—Killick Nixon & Co.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coley.
1181 Lady Rowena, Stirling—Killick, Nixon and Co.
427 Landseer, Dixon—James Mackintosh & Co.
1070 Mary P. Kitchen, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
948 Marian Moore, Spence.
1359 Niagara, Pickard—The Captain.
1073 Nimrod, Lyle—Wallace & Co.
1215 Nyanza (s), Harker—M. Nusserwanjee.
1120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade—Killick, Nixon & Co.
999 Remington, Munro—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1162 St. James, Smith.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
99 Futtay Islam, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
155 Kerats Roodin, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Loort—Essa bin Khalifa.
347 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
88 Vestal, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
597 Amberwich, Stiffee.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defen
1060 Dalhousie, Elton.
800 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
107 Magdala (s), 4.
462 Rifleman, Clayton.
1080 Vestal, Selby.

HIGH COURT.—September 18.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

332-75—Crawford and Boevey—Fatmabai alias Fafabai vs Adam Ahmed and others—Jefferson and Payne.
102-76—Jefferson and Payne—Nusgrindass Hurjiwandass and others vs Brijruttondass Brijmohundass—Prescot and Winter.
612-74—Mr Fletcher—H Sallay Mahomed Hajee, &c, vs Robert Brown and others—Rimington, H. and L.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball.)

Short Causes.

692-76—Jefferson and Payne—Laljee Ludha vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally—Shamrao P.
98-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Nusserwanjee Kersasjee Tarachand.
116-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cursetjee Byramjee.
512-77—In person—Essoofally Peerbhoy vs Behmonjee Khanbhai and another.
574-77—Ardesir and H—M B de Quadros vs Motiram Bhugoobhoy.
583-77—In person—Dhurmoobai vs Coly Crustna Fuckeer.
604-77—Crawford and Boevey—Ramdass Sungjee vs Thacker Dwarkadass S.
605-77—In person—Mooltanee Kaloomull Mhegraj vs Bhugwandass Hurjeevan.
611-77—Crawford and Boevey—Khatao Matha vs Chooturbhoj Chamoney and another.
623-77—M H Khan—Mirza Hoossein Khan vs Punalall Punumchund and another.
407-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mariambee B Dawoojee and others vs Kepperbai widow—Khundera M.
491-77—Moreshwer L—Heerachund Jaichund vs S W Anderson—Prescot and Winter.
414-77—Shapoorjee and T—S Newcome Fox vs N Merwanjee Panday and others—Crawford and Boevey.
312-77—J C Cama—Ebrahimjee Suliemanjee vs Hackimjee Khanbhoy and others—Jefferson and Payne.
473-77—Shapoorjee and T—Lilladhur S vs Sayamabai and others—Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

306-76—Mr Fletcher—Radhabai vs Nagjee Jaitha and another—Shapoorjee and T.
331-76—Mr Chalk—Nanabhai Gunputrao vs Dadabhoy Pallonjee C and others—Pestonjee K.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 17.

From Liverpool.

Manzerove s—60 barrels stout, and 6 barrels pale ale, Joseph Soares; 6 casks zinc paint, Munsurally Sumsoodin.
City of Baltimore s—5 large lithographs and 28 bales paper, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

From London.

Zambesi s—18 cases writing paper Volkart Brothers.
Scotish Chief—60 drums linseed oil and 32 drums turpentine, Nusurally Sumsoodin; 2 cases soap, John S Elmore and Co; 20 cases acid, Heerjee Mooljee.
Lumley Castle seed case cutlery and 3 cases toys, Merwanjee and Co
Marlborough s—659 bundles steels, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

From Marseilles.

Zambesi s—4 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Precurseur s—149 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.
Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Nemesis—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Assiria s—1 bundle cork, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Australia s—37 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 17.

For Liverpool.

Macedonia s—6,200 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co; 86 bales rags, Mowjee Godhoo; 69 bales cotton waste, Khanmahamed Nensee; 130 bales cotton, Nursey Kesowjee; 260 cwts coir yarn Nanjee Khattow; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 29 bales wool, Pursotum Tersey; 110 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee.

For London.

Tebe s—260 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 62 cwts horns, Abramovitz and Co; 36 bales hides, Dhurumsey Velje; 12 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 12 bales hides, C M Ally and Co; 18 bales hides, Mahamed Allana; 12 bales hides, Abdoolrehmon Ahmed; 11 bales hides; Mahomed Corji.

Indus s—9 cases mother of pearl shell, Currin Tuckerbhoy; 167 cwts coffee, Peerbhoy Assur; 9 cases tea 18 bales leather 3 cases cloves, 1 case nutmegs, 1 case mace, and 177 bales senna leaves, P. and O. S. N. Co; 49 bales hides, Abramovitz and Co; 83 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensey; 15 bales hides, Mahamed Coorjee 29 bales bales hides Nersibhoy Gangjee; 17 bales hides, Fuckeer Mahamed Munjee; 17 bales hides, Allarukhiabhoy Sasun; 11 bales hides, Fuckeerbhoy Munjee; 33 bales hides, Hajee Essa; 11 bales hides, Abdoola Bermahamed; 1682 cwts. coffee Dawoodbhoy Hassum.

For Dunkirk.

Anny Dora s—1,500 cwts rapeseed, and 3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Persia s—200 cwts horns, A Blascheck and Co; 703 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.

For Genoa.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

Persia s—580 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 87 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Tebe s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

For Calais.

Anne Royden —3,250 cwts linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

For Hongkong.

Adria s—770 baskets onions, P and O S N Co; 73½ cwts gums, Hajeebhoy Lallijee; 6 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 162½ cwts sandalwood, Abdoola Joosub; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 25 bales twist, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy 21 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 202 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 bales twist Khannamahmed Nensey.

Nizam s—360 baskets onion, Hussein Khojbhoy; 17 boxes dollars value of Rs. 37,500, The H and S Bank; 20 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 15 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 18½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 26 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminaron.

For Shanghai.

Nizam s—12 chests opium, Guneshlall Shobhogmull; 6 chests opium, Goolraj Singani.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th September 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·898
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·762
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-20 a.m.)	78·6
General Direction of wind	WNW, ESE, E, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	204
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	2·50
,, ,, ,, year	59·40

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 3.

Monteith, Lieut, Bombay Sind Horse, on leave from Jacobabad.

September 15.

Stockley, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, from Kirkee.

September 16.

Adams, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Browne, Lieut, Bombay 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Hogge, Lieut Col, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave.

September 17.

Jackson, Lieut, Bombay 1st Queen's, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—September 17.

Fulton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Lyons, Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th September.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments.—24th N I, Lieut J G Ramsay, 14th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 37th N I, Major E R C Wilcox, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Lieut Col W F Bartleman, whose appointment is cancelled, and during the absence on furlough of Major T D Madden.

Lieut Col W H Garton, Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred from Umballa to Lucknow for general duty.

Captain C B Wickham, R A, is directed to proceed from Sialkot to Bangalore, for duty with A Battery 6th Brigade.

The services of the undermentioned officers have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department for employment on famine duty in the Madras Presidency:—

Major G C Rowe, 16th Bengal Cavalry; Captains J B Hopkins, 1 6th Foot; C W N Guinness, 72nd Foot; H G Grant, 78th Foot, (Aide-de-Camp to Commander in-Chief); D J Stewart, 3rd Native Infantry; E H Webb, 8th Native Infantry; S A Swinley, General List, Cavalry; Lieutenants J J Congdon, Royal Artillery; C F Magrath, Royal Artillery; E J Johnston, Royal Artillery; H Kilgour, 1-8th Fusiliers; G A Morris, 1-14th Foot; C D Gibbon, 1-25th Foot; L Gordon, 1-25th Foot; W W Beagin, 59th Foot; A G Leonard, 59th Foot; H C Lamb, 4th Bengal Cavalry; S C F Pelle, 2nd Native Infantry; C M FitzGerald, 3rd Native Infantry; C H DesVoeux, 4th Native Infantry; S H Bingham, 13th Native Infantry; G H B Coats, 25th Native Infantry; P E Anderson, 25th Native Infantry; A C G Lydiard, 31st Native Infantry.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 15.)

Surgeon R Blood, M D, attached to the Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, to officiate as Chemical Examiner, N W Provinces and Oudh, and Superintendent of the Meteorological Observatory at Roorkee.

Mr E Colvin, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, to officiate as Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

Mr P Whally, Joint Magistrate, Moradabad, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad.

Mr G Thibaut, Anglo-Sanskrit Professor, Benares College, to officiate as Professor, of History and Philosophy, Muir Central College Allahabad, as a temporary measure.

The Lieutenant-Governor N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following promotions:—

Mr J Simson, Magistrate and Collector (on leave), to be a District and Sessions Judge.

Mr C W P Watts, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr M S Howell, Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade (on leave), to be a Joint Magistrate of the 1st grade.

Mr R J Crosthwaite, Assistant Magistrate and Collector (on leave), to be a Joint Magistrate of the 2nd grade.

Mr E Foster, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Hamirpur, to the Jalaun district, in the same capacity.

Mr G C Smyth, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Jalaun, to the Hamirpur district in the same capacity.

The services of Mr C A Elliott, Officiating Commissioner, Meerut Division, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

Mr W C Wright, Officiating District Engineer, Moradabad, is transferred to the charge of the Mainpuri district, Agra Provincial Division.

Mr A H Mackenzie, District Engineer, Mainpuri, is transferred to the Jhansi Division as Assistant to the Executive Engineer.

Mr R E Forrest is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, during the absence of Major C C S Moncrieff, R E; or until further orders.

Captain F J Home, R E, Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the services of Major C C S Moncrieff, R E, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... 22nd, 8h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter .... 30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun Rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 18	......	5 50	5 59	9 11 m 9 10 a	26 m 3 31 a
Wed. 19	English Mail expected—First Autumn Ember day	5 50	5 58	9 54 m 9 58 a	3 14 m 4 9 a
Th. 20	......	5 50	5 57	10 25 m 10 35 a	4 0 m 4 39 a
Fri. 21	Second Autumn Ember day	5 50	5 56	10 52 m 11 8 a	4 36 m 5 5 a
Sat. 22	Third Autumn Ember day	5 50	5 55	11 14 m 11 38 a	5 8 m 5 58 a
Sun. 23	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity	5 51	5 54	11 39 m	5 37 a 5 51 a
Mon. 24	......	5 51	5 53	0 5 m Noon.	6 4 m 6 16 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 11-30 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., and 5 p.m. The inland post goes out at 4-30 p.m., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Madras; Poona, Bangalore, Southern Mahratta Country, [illegible] Presidency [illegible] and Sind [illegible] as far as Poona Cutch at 4-30 a.m.; for the South-Eastern line as far as Poona at 5-30 a.m. The Overland Mail for England during the rainy season is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 p.m. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage of As. 2, up till 4-30 p.m. at Apollo Bunder and on board till the hour of the steamer's departure (5 p.m.) at an additional fee of 4 annas. Postage on letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, [illegible] not exceeding 3 tolahs 2 annas, on letters to the United Kingdom not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 5 annas, 1 ounce 10 annas.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE, BOMBAY.

BARTOLOMEO KOSAVIC BEG of SAOSTROG, in the Kingdom of Dalmatia (Austrian Empire), is requested to communicate with this consul at at once, when he will hear something to his advantage. Persons knowing the whereabouts of the said B. K. Beg, will oblige by giving information to the undersigned.

The I. R. Consul a. i.,
HAMILTON MAXWELL.

Bombay, 15th September 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs., the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ADAM—September 11th, at Kurrachee, Dorothy Ethel, infant daughter of Major Adam.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GALBRAITH—September 11th, at Benares, the wife of E. Galbraith, C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIOTT—September 9th, at Mandla, C. P., the wife of Mr. A. B. Marriott, D. S. Police, of a daughter.

STOWELL—September 10th, at Mussoorie, the wife of C. F Stowell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KIRKPATRICK—HALDANE—September 10th, at St. James' Church, Delhi, by the Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, M.A., Cyril Kirkpatrick, to Louisa Georgena, youngest daughter of the late Major Radcliffe Haldane, 45th N. I.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—September 9th, at Hirapur, the Rev. H. Davis, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, aged 33 years.

GRAY—September 5th, at Calcutta, John Alexander Simpson, only son of the late Major George Gray, aged 42 years.

MACPHERSON—September 12th, at Mussoorie, Helen, the wife of W. C. G Macpherson Esq, aged 28 years.

SANDEMAN—August, 31st, at Dibrooghur, Upper Assam, A. C. T Sandeman, only son of the late Douglas Sandeman, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1877.

A good deal has been written, since the failure of the rainfall in Bombay and Madras, about the influence of trees on climate and precipitation, and those who do not put implicit faith in the efficacy of prayer in defiance of natural laws will turn more hopefully to any suggestions that give promise of a practical solution of the drought-question. That forests do influence the climate of a country in many ways cannot be doubted by any one who has studied the mass of favourable evidence which has been collected in all parts of the world; at the same time, there is, perhaps, a tendency to exaggerate this influence or, at all events, to take for granted certain supposed effects which as yet can scarcely be said to be proved. The supposed power of forests to greatly increase the rainfall, which is generally believed in, may be taken as an example of this tendency, although it must be admitted that the indirect reasons advanced greatly favour the assumption. Ebermayer's experiments for 1868 to 1869 show, for instance, that at the seven Bavarian meteorological stations the temperature of the air was, on an average of the whole year, 1·75 ° F. cooler in closed forests than in the open country in their vicinity, and that the mean temperature of the trees themselves, taken at a distance of six feet from the ground, was 3·7 ° F. cooler than the outer air. It is also true that trees offer a relatively much larger surface than the bare ground for cooling by radiation and contact. Now, if these experiments are to be relied on, and there is every reason to believe that they are perfectly trustworthy, we might legitimately infer that a saturated atmosphere coming from without would be cooled down and deposit moisture, and that, while it would necessarily always rain in the forest when it rained in the open, it would sometimes rain in the forest when there was no rain outside. It appears, then, extremely probable that forests do increase the quantity of rain, but it is well to remember that as yet their influence in this respect has not been measured, nor has it been proved by direct experiment. It is also only fair to state that Dr. Ebermayer found the absolute humidity of the air,—that is to say, the amount of moisture contained in the air, the same both in and outside the forest.

Indiscriminate planting all over the country has been advocated by many as a corrective of drought, more particularly planting round fields and along road-sides. It may, however, be doubted whether plantations, excepting those in the form of dense masses, are of much use, for if anything has been proved more clearly than another regarding the climatic effect of trees, it is that their influence is in a great measure, if not entirely, dependent on their being grown in dense forests—a peculiarity chiefly owing to the fact that *humus*, which is the great reservoir of dense forests, and which, according to recent researches at the Bavarian experimental stations, absorbs 2·3—2·5 times its own weight of water, is only formed in compact forests. Its influence is, indeed, almost incredible when we come to examine it more closely. According to Weber, an acre of average beech-forest contains 176 cubic feet of humus, which is capable of absorbing 332 cubic feet or nine tons of water, of retaining it for a long time, and then only giving it off by slow degrees.

Other climatic effects would be partially or entirely lost if planting in the way proposed by Mr. Morant and others were resorted to,—as, for instance, the protection from wind, sun and heavy rain afforded by dense forest. Perhaps the most important climatic effect of the latter is its power to regulate—chiefly through the humus-layer—the distribution of moisture throughout the year, by storing up water during the rainy season and only gradually allowing it to run off, thus checking erosion, torrents, and excessive drought during the hot weather. Unfortunately, however, such desirable results could not, for the reasons already stated, be expected from indiscriminate planting. Other difficulties would also have to be encountered in planting round fields as proposed. In the first place, the trees could not be supervised by Government officials and would have to be given over to the occupants of the holdings, who would lop and pollard them freely to provide manure according to the custom of the country, and thus greatly neutralize their beneficial influence, if any, at a time, too, when it would be most needed; and, in the second place, they would injuriously affect the farmers' crops by overshadowing and by withdrawing nutriment from the soil.

Although Englishmen profess to have an admiration for the free-and-easy ways of the continent, especially as regards the *kursaals* of the Germans and the *cafés chantant* and Mabille Gardens of the French, yet on the whole they have shown no great inclination to import these peculiar institutions into their own little island. Their appreciation of them abroad may have been of a concrete description, but at home it has been on the whole of an abstract nature. For mere bravado some of our countrymen love to talk admiringly of the naughtinesses of the Continent, but, to their credit, they have never been enthusiastic in desiring that they should be transplanted to the vicinity of their own family circles. We were therefore somewhat astonished to notice yesterday how favourably a scheme to turn the Victoria Gardens into more or less of a Oremorne was received by the Town Council. The Municipal Commissioner, who was always a prominent figure in the late *al fresco* concerts given in these Gardens by some speculators to whom the right was made over of charging for admission to grounds which we had always believed to be free to the public, developed quite an enthusiasm for continental *cafés* and public gardens. It is necessary, however, that he and the other gentlemen who approve so warmly of Messrs. Bonnevialle's scheme should preceed with great caution in the experiment they are proposing to introduce into this city. The Victoria Gardens have hitherto been a harmless resort for quiet people who were content to exist without violent excitement. The beautifully laid out grounds, brilliant at all periods of the year with every shade of green and the manifold hues of tropical flowers, have been a source of innocent pleasure to many tired workers who found such a scene congenial to their feelings. Recently, Messrs. Bonnevialle, who are wine merchants here, conceived the idea of turning these Gardens into something like what are euphoniously called "Continental gardens." They therefore applied to the Municipal Commissioner for permission to erect in them a stage, with a restaurant and *café* immediately in front of it. They also desired to be permitted to erect one regular bar, in addition to which there should be on "*al fresco* entertainment" evenings a number of little "marble-topped tables" scattered throughout the Gardens "with waiters in attendance"—which means, we presume, that there should be a bar established not in one but in many parts of the Gardens. On the nights when the Governor's band is not available, Messrs. Bonnevialle intend to amuse the loungers in the Gardens with their own string band. With a laudable desire to show the innocent nature of their proposals, they said in their application,—"The children should not "be forgotten, and we think it would be advis-"able to erect a game of wooden horses (circular) "which they might use at a nominal fee; also, "swings, frog games, &c." We do not know what circular horses or frog games may be; but we presume they are all right. In addition to these privileges, the promoters desire to be allowed the right to erect circuses, and to be granted the exclusive privilege of giving entertainments in the Gardens. They will take the whole of the expenses upon themselves of the buildings they propose to erect, and in addition are willing to pay the Municipality a sum of Rs. 5,000 a year during a lease of from seven to ten years. Notwithstanding the advantages in the way of recreation which Messrs. Bonnevialle propose to give the public of Bombay, especially to the middle classes, for whom a great deal of sympathy appears to be felt, it seems clear to us that their scheme is merely one to enable them to extend their liquor trade on a very large scale, and to use the present attractions of the Gardens to help them to carry out their object the more effectually. We do not deny that their scheme possesses the charm of novelty, and that if properly worked, it might really be what it professes to be—namely, a means of affording a great amount of harmless amusement to our citizens at times when it is impossible otherwise to obtain it. But at the same time, it is easy to perceive that the scheme might be made the means of creating frightful abuses, if not downright immorality, to say nothing of the permanent injury to grounds the laying out of which has cost the Municipality a large sum of money. It will therefore be absolutely necessary for the Town Council to exercise the very greatest caution before handing over the Victoria Gardens to any body of speculators for the purpose of turning them, it may be, into a scene for nightly carousals. At present, we believe, the wild animals in the Gardens occasionally create some discomfort by getting out of their cages; but this will prove even an inferior evil if such restrictions are not enforced as will prevent the place from being overrun with people whom the present admirers of the quietness and beauty of the Gardens would scarcely like to encounter. Messrs. Bonnevialle's scheme has been submitted to the Gardens Committee, and we feel confident that if they agree to it they will enjoin such precautions as will preserve alike the character of the Gardens and their excellence. Properly worked, Messrs. Bonnevialle's scheme may really do a great deal of good, and their name is a guarantee that they will do all in their power to work it respectably: but nevertheless, certain precautions will have to be taken by the Municipality so that they may always have the full control of the Gardens in their own hands. We may also express the opinion that, despite the allurements which Messrs. Bonnevialle have offered to the Municipality—allurements which seemed to inflame the enthusiasm of the Municipal Commissioner and several other members of the Town Council—an offer of Rs. 5,000 per annum is not adequate remuneration for the privilege of permitting a company of Continental wine-merchants to practically turn a pleasant and valuable place of public resort into a sphere for the sale of their liquors and the making of profits from the efforts of public singers and the receipts of children's merry-go-rounds.

Corrections and additions to the Bombay Army Regulations, amounting to something over a hundred pages, for 1876 have been published. Opposite each paragraph the original authority is noted. The absence of such reference in the margin of the original volume must have been found inconvenient, because the work itself cannot be quoted as an authority in points of law and in some other respects. When the Regulations were first published we casually remarked some paragraphs (such as the liability of native soldiers to stoppages from pay for civil debts) which appeared to be erroneous. These are now cancelled and the marginally quoted authority is Mr. Romaine. We anticipated the advisability of issuing a new addition as soon as experience had pointed out the defective paragraphs, and it will probably be found that the work is now sufficiently correct to warrant a fresh issue. From all accounts, military men suffer from chronic "objections" on the part of the controller, and they often find themselves in charge of troops with the train about to start. Under such circumstances, a book with a hundred pages of addenda would, no doubt, be an embarrasing book of reference.

ON THE FAMINE.

We have received the following communication from an officer employed in the famine districts, in whose judgment and impartiality we can fully rely:

In one sense the worst is over; in another it has to come. There is no longer that parched appearance about the land which there was. Enough rain has fallen to make most places look green, and many districts now look so well that some of the new officers sent down recently are wondering at the prosperous appearance of the place. The price of grain has fallen, and it is quite possible that the beginning of the end may be counted on, but no one can say with certainty till next month—indeed, until February next the prices will not be fixed permanently for the better. For so much we must be thankful, for many there is now a possibility of hope. But how about the rest? There can be little doubt, I am afraid, that the dying has now to commence. If Lord Lytton felt able to congratulate himself that the regulation number had not nearly been attained, and that matters were not so very bad, I am afraid, on this score, some other source of gratification must be discovered. In the first place, the half million who are said to have died is not based on reliable foundation. Hundreds have died on the roads, and no one knows it but the vultures and wild dogs. No one counted them, no doctor had the opportunity of determining whether the spots on their poor bodies were of the true famine type or not. But there have been a large number inspected, and it is well known that there are a very large portion—more than I should like to take the responsibility as yet of naming—who, practically speaking, must die. There they are reduced to walking skeletons—skeleton mothers with skeleton children in vain sucking at their dried-up breasts—fearful sights, enough, they say, to make Lord Lytton faint at Bellary; thousands of orphan children, picking up the grain that falls from the railway trucks in between the gravel, here and there run over by engines, too intent on avoiding the gnawing of their stomachs to think of other danger. It is on a thoroughly worn and wasted population that the rain has come. In sight of land, as it were, they will die. Where they are collected in thousands on relief works, there are great difficulties in providing shelter, and even where this can be given it is only on a poor scale necessarily. The effect of rain on people in this condition, it is to be feared, will be very disastrous, or, shall we say, a very merciful release? It is hard to say, but after all I have seen, death would surely come to many as their best friend. Had he come a little sooner Lord Lytton would undoubtedly have been that friend! Had his Lordship, when he did come, instead of accomplishing a great *coup diplomatique*, accomplished a *coup de force*, and placed His Grace the Duke of Buckingham on board the mail steamer, then lying in the the Madras roads, still he might have been that friend; but as it is, for the majority they have no friend now but death, and the sooner he comes to their relief the better.

From Lord Lytton's kind feelings towards His Grace—placed as he is at the head of the Madras Government by the same power that made him Viceroy—it would doubtless be a very disagreeable duty to compel or even think of resignation. But surely Lord Beaconsfield, after making so many good appointments, can bear one failure? It is the Duke of Buckingham's obstinacy which his friends admire, and others deplore. As Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, there were with himself twenty-three members of the Board, and it is a well known fact that on one occasion at least, one member being sick, His Grace found himself alone on the matter under discussion with twenty-one against him, and yet he refused to yield. And talking of railways, reminds me that one of the Duke of Buckingham's peculiar notions is, that the use of the telegraph should be confined to himself and the traffic department. The public are refused permission to use it, and the famine authorities even cannot employ one of the most effective means of procuring relief in their hands. It is because their hands are tied by petty interference, and underhand espionage, and an everlasting series of changes in the system of relief, that matters have arrived at their present deplorable condition, and I feel that there is before me a very painful duty, but one which I shall, nevertheless, endeavour to carry out with justice to every one concerned. One thing is certain—I have no bias whatever in any direction.

TASMANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Please publish the letter I send you with this, which I have received from the Van Diemen's Land Co. I think some of your readers are sufficiently interested in Tasmanian matters to justify the publication.

Van Diemen's Land Co.
31, Finsbury Circus, London, July 6th, 1877.
To Gilbert Elliot, Esq.

Dear Sir,—The directors are informed, by their agent in Tasmania, that you and your friends are desirous of knowing whether this Company will sell any of the land along the line of tramway, now being constructed at Emu Bay. I beg to inform you that it is the intention of the directors, upon the completion of the tramway, to offer for sale by public auction some of the forest land, in alternate blocks, say of 100 acres each, or less, along the line; but in the meantime they invite you and your friends to make their offers for such land, stating the quantity required, price to be paid, terms of payment; and which offers, they assure you, would receive their best consideration.—I am, &c.

James Brickwell, Governor.

When I left Emu Bay in April of this year, about twenty miles of this tramway had been completed, and were to be opened immediately; the remaining twenty miles to Mt. Bischoff will be ready by the end of the year. At Mt. Bischoff is the largest known tin deposit in the world, which has for the last two years been worked successfully, and several mining companies are progressing profitably. All the granite country in that neighbourhood, and, indeed, all over Tasmania, is saturated with tin, which is being washed out of the decomposed granite with ease and profit. Tasmania, in this respect and otherwise, has been proved to be one of the richest mineral regions. Any one wishing to select land there can go to the Van Diemen's Land Company's property with good prospects. Mines and miners mean markets for farm produce, and the land near the tramway is sure to rise in value. The Company, I gather from their letter and from what I know of their affairs, would be ready to sell so as to suit purchasers; and I advise persons wishing to offer, to make their calculations as to area, on the assumption that £1,000 are required for settlement on 100 acres. Then, heavily timbered land ought to be avoided; it is ruinous to clear, and as there is plenty of plain land within easy reach of the tramway, I would go there. And to cut a long story short, I will say, that I hope to be at or near the tramway soon, and I shall be glad to help any one who wants to try bush-farming in that neighbourhood, which I know well, and where I have a farm. The offer I make comes of consideration in which the Castra failure has due weight, and, I am sure, that if Colonel Crawford had available to him the tramway when he set Castra going, he would have made his camp with the tramway as a communication from it to the north coast. At any rate, he is now a shareholder in the Bischoff mine, and I am not risking much in saying, that no one would welcome Indian settlers to where I propose to take them more than the gallant Colonel. A man with £2,000, and a pension of a pound a day, might go on to a 320 acre block, and if he tried hard, increase his income to £500 a year by—to my mind—the most interesting business capital and labour can be applied to. I will add, that persons not caring for a bush life, could take the same means to the neighbourhood of Hobart Town or Launceston, and buy a house and garden, and live there on a pound a day with much more amusement and profit than can be got out of £600 a year amid the scuffle for life which is going on all over the United Kingdom, and just as good education is to be got in the Australian Colonies as can be got anywhere by an Englishman having an income of, say, £600 a year. The climate of Tasmania is absolutely temperate, and probably the best climate in the temperate regions. And in telling people to go and try, I can fairly sign myself—Faithfully yours.

Alibag, Colaba, Sept. GILBERT ELLIOT.

P.S.—The Van Diemen's Land Company would be glad to let 30 shillings an acre for other land, and would give, say, seven years to pay it in. These are about the Government terms. The Government gives, I think, 14 years to pay in, and charges about 30 shillings an acre for land, which it sells for £1 an acre cash.

G. E.

THE INFLUENCE OF TREES ON RAINFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would briefly answer one or two of Mr. Morant's remarks on my former hasty letter. He says, "artificially constructed lakes are themselves dependent upon the rainfall against the failure of which they are expected to provide." I answer, "So are trees." I am right in saying there are few more *rainy* countries than England. There are plenty where the rainfall is greater, but few where the rain falls more frequently or more equably throughout the year, and where consequently the soil is kept so cool and moist. Mr. Morant compares the tiny plateau of Singhur close to the ghauts to the enormous area of the plateau of the Andes. I am perfectly well aware how to account for the rainfall on the Andes, and my illustration was merely to show that trees alone are not the cause of rain being precipitated. I allowed, and do allow, that trees increase the rainfall, but I claim that irrigation is more easily and quickly applied, and its use more obvious in every way. If, as Mr. M. remarks, the whole of the treeless Deccan is in possession of the people, and cannot therefore be clothed with trees, why does he propose to plant trees everywhere in it, and announce that trees, and trees alone, will give the needed rain? This is no obstacle to irrigation. Mr. M. says plant the country with trees, and then goes on to say that it is impossible to do so. It was, as Mr. M. says, quite "impossible in former times to move food grains about the country, and that now with help of railroads,"&c. Why, what on earth is Government building railroads and canals for now, if not that there have always been too few of them? The lesson Mr. M. reads from this famine is "more trees," Government says more canals and more railways. It is quite possible to irrigate every valley in the country, and the very valleys of the taluka he cites are not only especially irrigable, but surveys for canals which would have given an almost inexhaustible supply of water even during this year have, I believe, been made, and only want money to be carried out. Similar and equally treeless valleys and plateaux adjoining those he mentions have had a good rainfall for years. The famine teaches us not to allow the enormous quantities of water which run past us into the sea to remain unutilised, and this is what we should take to heart. I have no time to notice the rest of Mr. Morant's letter, and must apologise for the length of this. I allow the value of trees, but to say that the famine is entirely caused by the destruction of forests, and that they alone are the cause of rain, is mischievous and empirical. There is more of the specialist forest officer in Mr. Morant's letters than of an independent observer.

A. B. FF

P. S.—I re-open to say that it is not *quite impossible* to irrigate a quarter of the country. No one wishes to irrigate the tops of the hills, or the poor upland soils. All the rich valleys could, and some day probably will, be irrigated. I might have said "equal areas" instead of using the more comprehensive expression "the whole country." In the connection in which the words were used the sense is the same. Surface for surface, *i.e.* "equal plane areas" of water and trees being given, I contend that the water would give more evaporation. Thus one acre of water, or even of well-irrigated land, would give more moisture in the form of vapour than one acre planted with trees. Whether trees do give off moisture through their leaves is a disputed point, and Mr. Morant will please to prove his assertion that they do so.

A. B. H.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—To answer "M. D.'s" last letter, would be to re-write my letters which have already been published. It is now my intention, with your permission, to publish in a collected form the correspondence which has taken place on this subject, in order that the portion, if any, of the public interested in the subject may judge whether I have or have not given facts in support of the theory of the "fall of moisture." I would, however, remark upon one or two subjects mentioned by "M. D." He writes, "Mr. Glashier and other aeronauts found the whole of the atmosphere to a great height to be constantly traversed by many aerial currents, superimposed on each other and flowing in different and frequently in opposite directions." True, but the violent hot and dry winds now sweeping the Deccan from the west are the same winds which are carrying away the rain clouds eastward and dissipating their moisture. This fact cannot be denied upon any high aerial current theory. The rain clouds, we see, are not at a *great height*, but are often very near us. Had we here, even on the plains, the *Wellingtonia gigantea* or the *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, their tops would occasionally be capped with clouds. Let us see, however, what M. Tissandier, the well-known aeronaut, says as to the power of trees to influence the air. He reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences, that when his balloon passed over a well-wooded country, the hygrometer rose thirty-five degrees towards the maximum of humidity, and fell to the same point as before on leaving it. It would appear, therefore, from this, that, given rain clouds, the fall of moisture is largely dependent on causes within human control. "M. D." quotes Humboldt. Let us see what he says about trees:—

> "The exhalation of watery fluid from the leaves of trees influences the climate of a country. Trees exhale water from their leaves, in the first place for their own benefit; but various important secondary effects follow from this process. One of these is maintaining a suitable portion of humidity in the air. Not only do they attract and condense the moisture suspended in the air and borne by the wind over the earth's surface, which, falling from their leaves, keeps the ground below moist and cool, but they can, by means of their roots, pump it up from a very considerable depth, and, raising it into the atmosphere, diffuse it over the face of the country. Trees, by the transpiration from their leaves, surround themselves with an atmosphere constantly cold and moist. They also shelter the soil from the direct action of the sun, and thus prevent evaporation of the water furnished by rains. In this way they contribute to the copiousness of streams. When forests are destroyed, as they are in America by the European planters, with an imprudent precipitation, the springs are entirely dried up, or become less abundant. In those mountains of Greece which have been deprived of their forests, the streams have disappeared. The inconsiderate felling of woods, or the neglect to maintain them, has changed regions noted for fertility into scenes of sterility."

"M. D." says he looks at the planting of trees from an æsthetic point of view, and thinks they are the life and soul of romantic scenery. Into this portion of the question I have neither the time nor the inclination to enter. Trees are of more service to man on account of their many uses than on account of their beauty, and specially is this the case in an agricultural country subjected for eight months of the year to the fierce exhaustive heat of a tropical sun. Here, indeed, are trees intimately associated with the health and the prosperity, the wants and the happiness, of the people.

Poona, Sept. 14. E. W. L. MORANT,
Revenue Survey.

DEARTH, RAIN, TREES AND PRAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Whether your correspondents and readers have been most edified, instructed, or amused by the recent discussion on famines and their remedies, it would be impossible to say; but the following quotation from Telemachus is peculiarly *apropos*. "Which is better," said Mentor his tutor, "a superb city with a sterile and neglected country, or a country in high culture and fruitful as a garden, with a city where decency has taken place of pomp?" The moral is sufficiently pointed to be obvious without specially applying it to any particular city or district in India. There are those, too, who might reflect over the aphorism.

ADRASTIA.

UNCANNY HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—What you say about certain houses in Indian stations having evil reputations is very true; but perhaps the causes are not always so occult as at first appears. It is too much the fashion only to look at the surroundings of the house, without taking into consideration the condition of things immediately under the house. The well-known suction action caused by the heat of the house on the air and gas contained in the soil is not often thought of. When subsoil water begins to fall there must always be a layer of earth, wet and ready to give off any evil property contained in the water or soil. All sorts of refuse may have been used in making a platform for the house. A fault may exist in the strata upon which the house is built, or there may be disintegrated trap of granite under the uncanny house in question—all known causes of disease and death. Again, there may be a fault in the house itself,—*e. g.*, certain quarters of officers near London were rendered uninhabitable by reason of a horrid stench which could not for a long time be explained, when afterwards a very simple cause was found—the walls being covered inches thick with layer upon layer of old wall papers in a state of decomposition.

The writer of this letter has known an instance of a house from which an officer was invalided, supposed to have dysentery; another officer in going into the house being attacked with the same symptoms. The beautifully green arsenite of copper on the walls caused the disease in these instances; the paint, or rather wash, being removed, the house was no longer "uncanny." An instance is also known, where in a mess house a deposit of arsenite of copper was found on the glasses standing on the side-board, which had blown off the pretty green walls. Probably the mess champagne was credited with many a headache or other ache.

I believe that many a house in India would be rendered healthy if some impervious material, such as asphalte, could be used to cover the platform.

Poona, Sept. 13. H. D.

THE GYMKHANA RACES—A QUESTION WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers give a decision on the following point?

A Gymkhana Club which has amongst its rules the following, "All disputes in connection with any sport or pastime conducted by the Club shall be submitted in writing to the Committee, whose decision shall be final," publishes a programme of sports, which includes a horse race with club money added. The distance and weight for the race are published. A starter, weigher, and judge are also appointed. The race is run, the added money is paid to the winner. Does the winner of this race lose his maiden according to C. T. C. Rules? It is argued for the winner not losing his maiden,

1. That the races are races originated and run under the patronage of the Gymkhana Club, which is supported by subscriptions from the members. 2. That the race was open only to members of the Club and their horses. 3. That the added money was not public money, as it was provided from the club funds, which are the property of the subscribers vested in a committee, who may spend them in such way as seem to them most conducive to sport.

It is argued that the winner does lose his maiden on the following grounds:—1. That according to rule 4, C. T. C., he loses his maiden because he won a race not being a match, on a course where "weights are named" and "distances laid down." 2. That although stewards were not actually appointed, yet the race being run under Club rules, the committee (*vide* their own rule quoted) act the part of stewards, and in the programme publishing the terms of the race laid down that certain acts of omission or commission would disqualify horses. 3. That the added money does not enter into the question of a horse losing or retaining his maiden.

VERDANT GREEN.

THE UMBALLA SWEEPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me a little space to make a few suggestions anent the allotment for prizes in future drawings of the Umballa Sweeps.

For the first few years the total collections in these Sweeps seldom exceeded Rs. 30,000 or 40,000, and the plan then adopted of distributing the whole amount between the 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses, after setting apart five per cent. for starters, was about the best that could have been devised. But as the amount now usually collected can be counted by lacs instead of thousands, it is time, I think, that some alteration was made in respect of the allotment for prizes so as to give a larger number of subscribers a chance of, winning something, instead of limiting the number of actual prize winners to only three, for it is pretty generally admitted that the amounts alloted for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses in the Sweep that has just closed are out of all proportion to the insignificant and paltry dividend which falls to the share of those who draw starters and non-starters.

Why not set apart, say, 30 per cent. to be divided among those who draw starters, and 35 per cent. for non-starters, and divide the remainder between the 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses. This would give *all* those who draw horses something worth winning and some return for the money laid out by them, while the allotment for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd horses would still be very fair. I have been a constant subscriber to the Umballa Sweep ever since it was started some 6 or 7 years ago, and have invariably taken from 4 to 5 tickets in every Sweep; but fortune has not favoured me yet, and I dare say there are several others who like myself have gone on trying year after year without success, for "hope springs eternal in the human breast." I trust the Committee at Umballa will give this letter some consideration, as I am sure, in making the above suggestions, I am not only expressing my own views but those of a very large body of subscribers.

TURFITE.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Happily for inodorous Bombay, a drowsy lustrum of inertness, under a *laissez-faire* Government, is now galvanized into a healthy practical action, by the vivifying and resistless power of a master mind; and one of the many chaplets that will be freely given to Sir Richard Temple hereafter will be for his having delivered Bombay from the reproach of being one of the worst drained cities in the world. That the Municipal Corporation will deal with this vital question, with the intelligence and earnestness of purpose worthy of their high public functions, no one can doubt; and strengthened as they are with scientific members, who are professionally qualified to solve the great problem now before them, it may be confidently foreseen that their deliberations will give to the swarming population of Bombay the best system of thorough drainage that can be devised under the various governing conditions of the site.

But in this, as in other questions, an initial error may creep in that will vitiate all subsequent action; and a wrong step at the outset may ultimately prove to be a great and irremediable evil. In other words, a course of action promising complete success and a large economy of both time and money, may end in an exactly opposite and very lamentable way; and it is consequently well worthy of consideration whether the germ of such a result does not lie dangerously latent in the suggestion "to invite an eminent English Engineer to come out to Bombay and settle the question." It is indeed very far from certain, that any Civil Engineer in the first rank can be induced thus to abandon his practice at home on *any* terms; and the utmost that he would undertake would be a visit to Bombay for a few weeks, and perhaps one or two short visits afterwards—leaving the construction of his project entirely in the hands of his own assistants. But before such an objectionable and costly course be entered upon, let it be proved beyond all cavil, that the Municipal Engineers, with the other professional aid that is alike desirable and obtainable in Bombay, are incompetent to devise a project that will command the sanction of the Corporation; and it is almost idle to say that neither they, nor any other engineer, can by any possibility devise a sound project on any basis whatever except that of a complete series of preliminary investigations, made by thoroughly competent men, in full detail and with the most rigid accuracy.

The question, therefore, arises—has this imperative and exhaustive basis been obtained? Probably not, or at least only very partially so; and this is not in any wise the fault of the Municipal Executive Engineer. The Bombay Revenue Survey is certainly not to be relied upon, and if the levels given upon it are on a par with the plan, he would be a bold man indeed that would give any heed to them in devising a sanitary engineering project. Clearly, then, the first step to practical action is the attainment of data that can be relied upon as complete in detail and free from all error; and let it be borne in mind that they are the materials which must be supplied to any engineer whom the Corporation may ultimately determine to consult. It is well known that the Executive Engineer has his hands quite full with the Tulsi Water Works, and that the Deputy Executive Engineer has his own arduous duties to perform; so that it would be most unreasonable to expect from those officers all the required data, without the aid of another practically competent engineer. Assuming, then, that those data will now be obtained with the least possible delay, why should not those officers, in conjunction with any other engineer who may be engaged, be directed to submit their joint plan, report, and estimate of the best project that they can devise? The worst result would be its rejection, while the data obtained by themselves would be the ready materials for any engineer at home; but, instead of employing any one engineer *from* home, it may be well worth consideration whether it would not be "a more excellent way" to supply two or three of the leading sanitary engineers *at home*, with all the necessary data obtained in the manner just suggested, and to offer to each of them a fee of say fifteen hundred guineas for the complete plans and specification, &c., &c., of a project, to be carried out, not by themselves or their assistants, but by the Engineers in the service of the Municipality.

I offer these remarks to you, Sir, in no intrusive spirit; and my only plea for doing so is, that they are made upon a question of the highest moment by one who, upon such questions, has some claim to be considered

AN OLD STAGER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CRICKET.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.

POONA, Sept. 17.

Bombay made in 1st innings 143, Wyer 33, Lyon 28, and Tennent 19; in 2nd innings two wickets were down for 40. Poona in 1st innings made 69, Colonel Fellows 23.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIAN LOSSES BEFORE PLEVNA.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A Russian official despatch states that on the 15th instant the Turkish troops made an unsuccessful attack on the redoubt at Grivitza which the Russians captured on the 11th instant. The Russian loss was 3,000 killed, making their total loss 300 officers and 12,000 men, and the total loss to the Roumanians 3,600 men. A heavy cannonade was going on, and the town of Plevna was in flames.

EVACUATION OF TIRNOVA BY THE RUSSIANS.

A Turkish official despatch states that the Eleventh Russian Army Corps has evacuated Tirnova in order to reinforce the Russian Army Corps which is at Biela.

THE SCHIPKA PASS.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs from the Schipka Pass, under date of 15th inst., stating that a destructive cannonade of the Russian positions continues.

DEFEAT OF THE 12TH RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS.

Mehemet Pasha telegraphs that on the 15th [illegible] Russian Army Corps with great loss, and that the Turks pursued the Russian troops as far as Banikalom.

Pasha Baker's cavalry is operating with success against the enemy.

CAPTURE BY SULEIMAN PASHA.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A Turkish official despatch states, that Suleiman Pasha, on the 16th instant, captured Fort Nicholas in the Schipka Pass.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The Agricultural Bureaus monthly report up to first week in September states with reference to the condition of the crop that the quality is considered to be equal to last seasons. The average of the 10 cotton States is 86½ per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Sept. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here yesterday.

PORT SAID, Sept. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company Steamer Aroot, homeward bound from Bombay, left here on Saturday.

LONDON, Sept. 15, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16
Exchange on India	1-8⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅞
4½ per cent. do.	82⅜
5½ per cent. do.	88⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106⅜
Bar Silver	54⅛

Arrivals.—Glamorganshire and Khorasan.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	..17th— 2 38 p.m.	1 2
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	..17th— 2 10 p.m.	0 58
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	..16th— 1 46 p.m.	2 57
From America—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
" Turkey (do.)	do.	do.
" Suez (do.)	do.	do.
From China—		
Via Amoor (perfect).	do.	do.
" Singapore (do.)	.17th— 2 40 p.m.	37 42
From Australia—		
Via Singapore (perfect).	nil.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	1	31	0	4
" Galle	....		....	
" Kurrachee	1	17	0	1
" Madras	1	58	0	19

WEATHER REPORTS.—Sept. 17.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-58 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. max. 86, W. B 79, min. 74, bar. 29·88.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 4, ther. 80, bar. 30·4.

Mangalore, 7-7 p.m.—Weather fine, wind N. N. W., N.W. Fall of rain 1 cent.

Tuticorin, 4 p.m.—Weather fair, wind S.E., ther. 80, bar. 29·92.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather clear, wind N. W., light, bar. 88.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		per Rupee.
Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9d.
Do.	at 3 months' sight	1s. 9 1-8d.
Do.	" 6 " "	1s. 9 5-16d.
Credits	" 3 " "	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9 5-16d.
Do.	" 6 " "	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9½d.
Documents	" 3 " "	1s. 9 5-16d. to 1s. 9 3-8d.

A correspondent at Murree states that the telegraph wires have been cut by the Afreedees, within 40 miles of Rawalpindi, on the Kohat side, and that the whole Frontier is in a very disturbed state.

Lieut.-Commander Needham, in command of H. M. S. Hart, has met with a serious accident at Hongkong. The unfortunate gentleman had been dining with Commodore Watson on 13th August, and was returning in company with Commander Garbett and Dr. Popham. The three gentlemen started running down a hill, when Mr. Needham tripped and fell over the side of the road on to some jagged rocks. Assistance was at once procured and he was conveyed to the Naval Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition.

H. M. S. Undaunted is in the Colombo roads, and, says a Ceylon paper, Jack-ashore is making it lively for the townspeople. Some half a dozen sailors got on the loose the other day, and in attempting to evade a warrant sent out after them got on the roof of the Queen's Hotel, and began having a hornpipe on the tiles. The police who came to take them up were treated to soft bits of tiles and other equally expressive missiles. When one of the men who could not get on the roof in time was being hoisted up by a comrade, two police constables rushed up and held on to his legs. In the struggle the poor sailor came to the ground with such force that he fractured his skull, and was removed to the civil hospital, where he died the next day. It is said that the police in taking up their victim behaved with anything but humanity towards him, and that the fractured skull was more the effect of a baton blow than the fall.

The *Times of India* was formerly known in Bombay as the champion of the narrow gauge. In days gone by, many a wonderful leader appeared in our contemporary's columns to prove, by some confused and mystical treatment of figures, that there was nothing like the narrow gauge, especially for the Rajpootana State Railway. Time, however, works wonders, occasionally even opening the eyes of the blind: an example whereof was the recantation of its belief in narrow gauges which our contemporary published on Saturday in the following words:—"For branch lines with small traffic no doubt the narrow gauge has advantages; but for trunk lines with a large traffic it has no advantage whatever." Such a statement in the *Times of India* ought to make the corpse of "M. W.'s" editorship turn in its grave!

The *Statesman*—The letter signed *Fair Play*, which we published yesterday, was written, we are sure, in perfect good faith as certainly was the paragraph founded thereon. We have had the fullest proof since, that there is no room whatever—not the smallest, for the imputations therein made. The fact simply is, that two of the silly fellows who drew the winning ticket, had not sense enough to stand by their good fortune, but bartered it away for a song with their eyes wide open to what they were doing:—and then bitterly regretted what they had done. We have had an exact account of the matter from the principals in the case, and are glad to be able to say that there is no ground whatever for reflecting upon any one, but the donkeys who themselves threw their good fortune to the winds, and then cursed everything but their own stupidity.

We have to report, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, the death of Duncan Ferguson, B.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Henzadah, and it tells thereby of the loss of one of the most promising of the Bengal Civilians, who have been sent to do duty in British Burmah. On his arrival in Rangoon, he was the guest of Mr. Rivers Thompson, the Chief Commissioner, who was so impressed with his sterling good qualities, that he detained him in Rangoon for some time after he had been appointed to Henzadah. Every good work in the neighbourhood engaged his hearty interest. Hearing of a poor Scotch lad whose friends had deserted him, he undertook the boy's maintenance.

We see it stated that the export of rice from Bankok and other Siamese ports has been prohibited. The closing of these ports will, it is expected, have a considerable influence on the exports that were expected from that prolific region.

A difficulty has been raised at Singapore by somebody, which is incomprehensible to the non-official mind, in connection with the case of a condemned convict, who murdered an ayah. Who should sign the warrant of execution, the Governor or the Judge, is said to be the knotty point which is exercising the wits of those in authority.

The Japanese news is still indefinite as regards the progress of the insurrection. It is noticeable, however, that papers that previously spoke of the end as likely to show itself by the close of July, now speak of two, and even of four, months intervening before peace is restored. The *Celestial Empire* says that "Higashi Fushimi no Miya, uncle of the Mikado, who resided some years in England, has gone to the front with reinforcements. He is a fine fellow, and we hope no reverse will overtake him. The brother of Saigo, [illegible] he and his brother, the rebel leader, are on good terms. He was the Japanese commissioner in chief at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Our estimate of the situation is, that there is plenty more fighting to be done, before the rebellion closes."

The first children's fancy ball, writes a gushing Simla correspondent, given by Mrs. Whitely Stokes, came off on the 5th instant at Benmore, and was a brilliant success; upwards of a hundred children were present, dressed in the most fanciful costumes—as flower girls, peasants, fairies, shepherdesses, cupids, of the period of the middle ages, and later when powdered hair was the age; those dressed as French Marquise looked the least well, as they had not long dresses, short skirts as children not suiting the character—but altogether it was a charming and pretty scene. The little things danced and enjoyed themselves to the utmost, as did the mothers, each looking proud of her own darlings, her own flock. Many of the juvenile revellers are thronging the studios of the photographers now, to be taken in their fancy dresses.

A committee is to meet in Calcutta during the cold weather to consider certain suggestions made by the Secretary of State for India for taking the census in 1881. These suggestions, we learn, are as follows:—

A census should be taken in 1881, throughout India, as nearly as possible on the same day. A preliminary census should be taken shortly before the final one. The agency employed should be voluntary, as far as possible, payment being only made, as a rule, for extra work, or very good service. Special legislation should be resorted to where the want of it is likely to be felt. The area and boundaries of the census divisions should be distinctly marked. The enumeration should be by houses, with permission to reckon enclosures also, if desired. The distinction between superior and inferior houses need not be maintained, but houses uninhabited at night should be so recorded. The names of all males should be inserted, females being recorded by the number, if the head of the house objects to give names. Particulars about relationship may be asked, if the Local Government wish it. The exact age stated should be recorded, the compilation being effected according to fixed periods. The column of religion should be filled up, as Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Buddhist, or other, and be supplemented by a column of sect. Caste and nationality should be thrown into one column, the former applying to the four main divisions of Hindus, and the latter to persons of other religions. Specified caste to be inserted, where needed, for inquiries respecting infanticide, or any similar custom. The occupation should be required in detail, as far as possible for men, but not for women and children, unless they add to the income of the household. A carefully classified list of occupations should be adopted in the compilation in all provinces. The education column should be filled up, as educated, under instruction, or uneducated. Infirmities should be entered, as blind, deaf-mutes, cripples, unsound mind, or lepers. No inquiries should be made for the census respecting the civil condition of the people, the amount of land revenue, or the number of cattle. The form should be translated, printed, and distributed in ample time. The compilation should be undertaken by the district officers, or the central office, as may seem best in each province, but should in all cases be under the supervision of a controlling officer; and each provincial report should, before final publication, be submitted for the general approval of an officer appointed by the Government of India to supervise the whole work. Care should be taken to make all statements in any province work up to the same total number of inhabitants.

A butler in the employ of a family at Rangoon, while his master and mistress were out, took his master's revolver and shot at the ayah in the same employ, who was at the time in charge of a child. The bullet fortunately only grazed the woman's forehead. She fled from the room pursued by the man, who got hold of her by the throat, and was only prevented from again shooting by the charge of the revolver accidentally dropping out. The woman on this struggled with the ruffian and got away from him. The latter then seems to have re-charged the revolver, went out a little distance from the house, placed the revolver to his throat, and shot himself dead. The tragedy appears to have originated from jealousy. The bullet was found lodged in his cranium.

Dr. Menzies, of Calcutta, was charged by his late khidmutgar with having committed mischief by writing on his certificate remarks unfavourable to himself. It appeared that the complainant was formerly in the service of Mr. Sutcliffe, of the Education Department, who had left the country. The complainant had then entered the defendant's service, and deposited with him the certificate given by Mr. Sutcliffe. Across that certificate the defendant wrote something to the effect that the man was not what he was stated to be, and dismissed him. The accused urged that the complainant had not given him satisfaction, and that as the certificate did not truly state what the complainant was, he (the accused) thought it his duty, for the good of the public, to state the man's real character. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50, twenty-five of which was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

A letter in the Agra paper says:—"The distress amongst the agricultural classes can better be imagined than described. Hundreds of villagers are forsaking their homes in the hope of getting even the common necessaries of life, which it is hard to procure. Parents have been known to sell their children. The bunnias are the most opulent now and are happy, as their coffers are being filled daily. Many of them have stored up quantities of grain, and have made from 50 to 75 per cent. profit. In certain cases they have refused to sell corn in hopes that the next day might bring them more money! One practice of theirs, however, seems to call for serious notice, viz., when grain comes in from the neighbouring villages, they lower the price for a few minutes, and as soon as they have completed the bargain with the grain-dealers, at once raise the prices. From a letter received from Ajmere, I find that the bunnias there raised the price of wheat from 16 seers to 13 seers for the rupee in one day! Jewels of every description are brought to the market daily, but do not find ready purchasers. The shroffs have taken the opportunity to enrich themselves, and refuse to buy the ornaments unless they are offered for prices much below their original cost. Fodder for cattle is very scarce. *Bhoosa* is now sold at one maund for the rupee, while a few months back no one would take it at eight maunds for the rupee."

Referring to the gold and silver jewellery sent to the Mint by the people of Southern India, "C. A. M." writes to the *Madras Times*:—"The published accounts of the Mint of the value of gold and silver jewellery disposed of by the sufferers of the famine do not represent by far their actual want or the sacrifices of property they have made. In the district in which I am employed gold and silver jewellery have to my knowledge been sold for half their intrinsic value, the buyers of course being the bazaar merchants and sowcars, who are the gainers by the famine. A visit to any shandy about here will show brass and other utensils of *vertu* being sold from three to five annas, while their proper value is over a rupee. Of course, in large towns some competition among the buyers may improve the price, but in the villages the Philistines have it their own way. It is a pity that some Government action was not taken at first by means of Tah-sildar's Cutcherries to either advance money or purchase at a fair rate. My experience of the famine is that the village munsiffs care the least about the poor of their villages, and are most heartless where they should be guardians and protectors."

The present Lord Mayor of London, says the *Statesman*, will be identified readily enough by old Indians as the Mr. White, of White and Price, Mark-lane, who, under the patronage of Mr. Hartley, one of the Directors, had the monopoly of supplying the P. and O. Company in former days with the wines which their unhappy passengers used to swallow at the very modest charge of £40 per head for the voyage. Thirty years ago the firm occupied one of those queer little wine-cellars in Mark-lane, where candles or gas were burning night and day, in the office underground. We remember both men vividly. They were *protégés* of the P. and O. Company, and loud and deep were the curses of the unhappy passengers in those days, at the "bad sherry" and "sour claret" put upon the P. and O. tables, under their contract. The Company have at last made Mr. White Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Price died, we believe, some years ago, but we suppose it is a son of Mr. White's old partner who has just been married to Miss White in St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. White is a man of genial manners, and has been a very popular chief magistrate, but we cannot but think it is to be regretted that men of higher position in the city, stand so completely aloof from the Corporation.

There is now at Galle a young German B. A. of Heidelberg, Mr. Victor E. Mass, who possesses the extraordinary talent of imitating the finest copper-plate writing equally well with hand or foot. He has performed the all but impossible feat of compressing the whole of the Lord's Prayer within the compass of half an inch by quarter of an inch. The writing was very minute, but the letters seen through a magnifying glass were perfect.

At the Mansion House on the 23rd August Mr. Henry Berthold Huchting, formerly a hide merchant at Calcutta, underwent a preliminary examination before Alderman Sir Robert Carden on a charge of forging a promissory note for Rs. 200,000 The circumstances were only partially related in evidence, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned, the prisoner in the meantime giving bail to the amount of £500 in two sureties.

The indefatigable Dr. Birdwood is at it again. This time his subject is, "Holy Basil." Writing to the *Academy* he says:—"The most sacred plant in the whole indigenous *materia medica* of India is the Tulsi, or Holy Basil (*Ocymum sanc*[illegible] by him into this graceful and most fragrant plant. She is, indeed, the Hindu Daphne. The plant is also sacred to Vishnu, whose followers wear necklaces and carry rosaries (used for counting the number of recitations of their deity's name), made of its stalks and roots. For its double sanctity it is reared in every Hindu house, where it is daily watered and worshipped by all the members of the household. No doubt also it was on account of its virtues in disinfecting and vivifying malarious air that it first became inseparable from Hindu houses in India as the protecting spirit or Lar of the family. In the Deccan villages the fair Brahminee mother may be seen early every morning, after having first ground the corn for the day's bread, and performed her simple toilet, walking with glad steps and waving hands round and round the pot of Holy Basil, planted on the four-horned altar built up before each house, invoking the blessings of Heaven on her husband and his children—praying, that is, for less carbonic acid, and ever more and more oxygen. The scene always carries one back in mind to the life of ancient Greece, which so often is found to still live in India, and is a perfect study at once in religion, in science, and in art."

There is an impression abroad that a new educational policy in India is shaping itself in the councils of Government, and that the financial pressure arising from the famine is likely to mature somewhat rapidly certain plans calculated to economise the aggregate outlay on this Department of the public service. Probably, however, the change contemplated may be only in the direction of extending the agencies for popular education, the cost arising therefrom to be at the expense of the higher education which has been, as many think, too extravagantly furnished by Government to classes well able to pay for it themselves. Some change appears to be impending, which has attracted the notice of the *Lucknow Times*; and its remarks on the subject are worth attention. The editor says,

The great majority of lads who enter our colleges are by no means prepared for the studies in which they are immediately required to engage. Every report of recent years has borne witness to the fact that they are unable as a rule to do justice to their English subjects. To the very last, they are engaged in attempting to master the difficulties of the English language, while professedly studying history and philosophy. Sir W. Muir more than once expressed his belief that the university course aims too high, and pushes the study of English too far; and Sir George Couper, only last year, put on record very similar views. So that if it can be shown that a greater devotion of State resources to primary education would be of increased benefit to the community as a whole, and that this encouragement could be effected by the closing of one or more of our colleges, we dare say there would be less reason to complain of such a policy than is now apparent from the ill-defined measures which only reach the public in a crude and partially digested form. It is a *policy* which is needed at this juncture, and in its absence the Government must expect to have its measures misrepresented and its educational aims frustrated and thwarted at all points. If an increased attention to oriental and vernacular subjects is the great desideratum, let us be told so; and if the study of English by a certain class of youth is really proving detrimental, and the results are incommensurate with the expenditure entailed thereby, let the chairs of English literature be declared abolished and the Indian classics substituted. We do not think, however, that any such view can be successfully held in the face of the facts and figures which educational reports bear testimony to. There have been, and always will be, deplorable failures at our university examinations, but we have yet to learn that this is owing in any large degree to an altogether defective educational system; it appears to be due rather to the absence of any sufficient check upon youthful aspirants after academical distinction and university honours, who, possessing a smattering of higher education, lose sight of, or forget, the rudiments, and when subjected to a crucial educational test hopelessly flounder, whilst, perhaps, sufficiently well grounded in subjects which form the higher branches of a collegiate training. It is needless here to dwell on the financial position. The necessity for strict economy in all departments of the State, where economy is possible—for in some departments increase of expenditure is due to causes beyond control—must be admitted. Perhaps the expenditure on education, as compared with other departments, is even now too high; but putting that aside, there can be no question that in the present state of public affairs no increase in the total expenditure can safely be allowed. Whilst, if practicable, and without great injury accruing to educational interests in the aggregate, any considerable economy can be effected at a time when the public expenditure bids fair to be almost fabulously excessive owing to the widespread famine—it is undoubtedly the bounden duty of Government to effect reductions, and divert the round sums thus saved into channels where they will prove of the greatest value to the many, as distinguished from the comparative few who look to a collegiate education as the stepping-stone to university honours and the surest forerunner of distinction in social and public life. We shall await the further action of the North-West Government in this important matter with the greatest interest; but may be permitted to express the hope that no rooting out of existing colleges may be determined upon without the fullest and most sufficient reasons for the measure being adduced, as retrogression in such a direction is a sure sign of ill-omen and generally portends national decadence and educational emasculation.

Yesterday our local contemporary mentioned the death of Mr. Justin McCarthy, whose novel "Dear Lady Disdain" is pretty well known in fiction-reading circles. There is every reason, however, to believe, that Mr. McCarthy still lives, for on the evening of the departure of the last English mail (Aug. 24th) the *Pall Mall Budget* added the following little paragraph to its latest intelligence:—"The report of the death of Mr. Justin McCarthy, which appeared yesterday in a usually well-informed Liverpool paper, and was copied into our later edition, and into other metropolitan and provincial papers, was unfounded. Mr. McCarthy is in good health."

The *Examiner* is responsible for the following:—"The German's love of peace is so notorious that he omits no opportunity of developing his military prowess to enforce it. Thus a week ago, about a hundred students from the Universities of Strassburg, Heidelberg, Erlangen, Wurzburg, Tubingen, and Basel, engaged several railway carriages to take them to Konigshofen in Taubergrund. They were accompanied by two surgeons, with a large supply of bandages, lint, and ice; and, having arrived at the hotel "Deutscher Hof," where they had engaged several saloons, locked themselves in by parties, and commenced a series of duels which lasted for several hours. The landlord, who had been ignorant of the purpose for which the rooms were engaged, objected to their being turned into so many battle-fields, and sent for the municipal authorities to put a stop to the bloodshed that was ruining his carpets and sofas, but the civic guardians of the peace were unable to stay the tide of battle, which continued till half the combatants were disabled. But they seemed rather to like it than not, for the troop of wounded with their heads and faces artistically darned and bandaged left and right, were in excellent spirits when they quitted the gory field of glory."

Writing of the disastrous consequences of Russian miscalculation, of the errors of so-called statesmen and generals who, bound to know what Turkey is, acted on the assumption that a short summer campaign would take them from the Danube to Constantinople, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"What was it that produced this terrible delusion? Undoubtedly it was, in the first instance, the inveterate habit of brag. Russian diplomacy has been for years past systematised bravado; the language of the Russian Government and its organs has been so much in advance of fact that it has almost left facts out of sight. We do not at all question that there are Russian statesmen who from the first knew something of the truth. Recent occurrences make it hard to pin our faith on the Imperial love of peace, but a slight degree of real acquaintance with Turkish topography and with the state of Turkish military preparations may have produced that hesitation about going to war which several times manifested itself in act. Yet the natural penalties of prolonged braggadocio could not be so easily evaded. It is probable that the only strong sentiment of the Russian people was at last roused, that religious fanaticism was awakened, and that it had to be seriously reckoned with. What, however, rendered it impossible for the Russians to draw back beyond a certain point was unquestionably the English "atrocity" agitation. It is more than a conjecture that the wiser statesmen of Russia always thought that the counterpoise to their bragging diplomacy would be found in English coldness and suspicion. So long as England followed the policy settled since the Crimean war there was no great danger in exaggerated denunciations of Turkish misgovernment from the other side. But all of a sudden the weight was taken out of the other scale. The cool scepticism of the English public and its professed reliance on the obligations of law and treaties were all at once exchanged for apparently enthusiastic partisanship of the Russian clients and the Russian cause. After this for the Russian Government to retreat too far was clearly disgraceful. It was the embarrassing case of the bully who is taken at his word. Many ingenious diplomatic expedients were tried for the purpose of effecting an honourable withdrawal, but the consciousness of danger in the wiser and better informed Russians was overpowered by a sense of shame at too openly retiring when English mobs and an ex-Prime Minister of the Crown were hurrahing for an advance."

NOTES FROM AURUNGABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURUNGABAD, Sept. 10.

Since my last letter to you, there have been drizzling showers sufficient to make the vegetation look green. At Jaulna—about 40 miles hence—there has been very heavy rain, and also in its neighbourhood; the prices of grain at that military station are selling at reasonable rates. In this station the prices are steadily increasing; the poor natives are suffering very much. Famine inevitable.

The Rev. Mr. Leeming, M. A., has arrived here, and is making his visits daily to his flock with his wife. He has expressed a wish to open a "Poor House" if sufficient funds can be obtained. The obliging soucar, who is in fact a millionaire, should now come to the front with a munificent donation. Water [illegible] post.

What will Sir Salar Jung say to this? The British P. W. D. has *one* subordinate to look after this cantonment and Jaulna, while the Nizam's P. W. D. has engineers and subordinates doing scarcely anything here.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, Sept. 12.

It is high time Mr. Jones, C. S., Commissioner, should look about his charge. Since his appointment, now five months, Mr. Jones has scarcely had a month's residence in Berar. Great things are wanted to be done, but owing to the head of the province being absent, everything remains *in statu quo*. The Berar Province can ill afford the absence of the Revenue Commissioner in the present distressed state of affairs. The Government of India, through the British Resident at Hyderabad, has directed that relief works be commenced at once in Berar for the distressed people who are now flocking in from the famished districts. We can employ many thousand people on the roads which have been sanctioned. The following roads are to be commenced: Ellichpore to Peeli, Yeotmal to Dharwa, Bassim to Pusad, and a portion of the Maidee road; the whole to be under the supervision of the Public Works Department. I have seen several gangs of natives wending their way from the Nizam's countries; they look starved and poverty-stricken. The Berars may well be deemed a preserve. The crops are in a very promising condition. Grain is plentiful, but the *bunnias* will not exhibit a spark of kindness, and even regret that rain has fallen so plentifully. We have now a clear sky; the rain has ceased since Saturday last.

During the absence of Lt.-Colonel Watson, commandant of the 1st Cavalry, H. C., at Mominabad, Captain Walker, squadron commander, officiates as commandant. Captain Baddely, commandant No. 1 Field Battery, H. C., at Bolarum, having proceeded on two months' leave, Lieut Selfe from No. 4 Battery, H. C., at Ellichpore has taken command.

Crimes of a petty nature are rife at present owing to the dearness of grain. Several cartloads were on the eve of being spoiled when the perpetrators were apprehended. The Inspector General of Police has intimated, that leave of absence under [illegible] circumstances cannot at present be recommended. Consequently Mr. Cotgrave's leave has been postponed *sine die*.

In my last Notes, I said the census of 1867 was incorrect. Here are extracts from official papers from two different offices, varying very much in the population of Berar. A fresh census for Berar is necessary.

Akola	[illegible]	against	4,64,233
Oomrawuttee	[illegible]	"	5,01,331
Buldana	3,65,779	"	3,65,779
Wun	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Bassim	2,60,305	"	2,76,408
Ellichpur	2,37,799	"	2,78,576
Total	21,84,945	against	22,10,116

I make no apology for again reverting to the want of schools for children of Europeans. Mr. N. B. Bandekar Rao Sahib, D. P. I., should not allow a moment to be lost. It is simply a disgrace to see the European children without a school, while native children have plenty. Now, why should this be? It is objectionable, I still, maintain to permit the mixing of European with native children. Just fancy the number of *native* schools in the following districts:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Oomrawuttee	95	3	98
Akola	104	4	108
Bassim	61	1	62
Ellichpur	60	4	64
Buldana	77	4	81
Wun	44	2	46
Total	441	18	459

At Hingoli there is a school for European children, the mistress of which receives Rs. 50 per mensem. That is a small station, and yet the Berar Province, boasting of a surplus of *fifteen* lakhs of rupees per annum, cannot afford a school for *Eurasians* but can afford 459 *native schools!*

POONA RACES, 1877.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRD DAY.—SATURDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

The third day's races were as successful as those of the preceding days. Our regular turf season has progressed so far favourably, and the Gymkhana Shed, every alternate evening, has become the favourite rendezvous of a party of sporting men. There are complaints made anent the "starting incongruities." Several of the races hitherto run had very indifferent starts, and, although I believe that these complaints are well founded, I cannot convince myself that the duties of starter are so very easy as many people imagine. I have also heard some complaints about the handicapping. With reference to His Excellency the Governor's cup run for last Thursday, what should with a fair handicap have been one of the finest sights in racing ever seen in India, was turned into a disappointment. The attendance last Saturday was very good. The ladies mustered strong, and His Excellency was present. The following is a list showing the value of the horses sold at the lotteries in connection with the third day's races held at the Gymkhana Shed last Friday evening:—

GALLOWAY PLATE.

Red Hazard	Rs. 70
Judge Advocate	145
Nujeeb	20
Dutchman Grey Jacket	210
Kamil	65

DECCAN HANDICAP.

Nonpareil Bijou	Rs. 95
Sportsman	25
Young Dilawur	45
Merry Legs Prince	150
Lachin Shah Rookh	190
Marquis	410
Scamp	80
Clemence	260
Allen Moore	95

TRIAL STAKES.

Fireman	Rs. 15
Hunter	285
Chorister	145
Nimblefoot	150
General Lee	55

The following were the respective events and their results.

1st Race.—The "Galloway Plate" Rs. 500. For all Arabs and country bred Galloways; Weight for age and inches, 14 hands to carry 9 stones. Country bred allowed 7 lbs. Winners one season 5 lbs extra, 2 seasons 10 lbs, oftener 14 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G M., 1st June 3 G M, 1st July 4 G. M. 1st August 5 G M, 1st September 10 G M. When the race will close. Distance 1¼ miles.—Value Rs. 1,040.

		st.	lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	g a g Dutchman	9	5	Bowen	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a g Judge Advocate	9	0	Kassim	2
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b a g Kamil	8	9	Oomer	3
Mr. Jefferson's	c a g Red Hazard	9	5	Donaldson	0
Maharaja of Jodhpore's	b a g Nujeeb	8	0	Gerard	0
Major Crosbie's	g a g Grey Jacket	8	4	Ahmed	0

The six horses faced the starters, when almost immediately the flag fell, and the word "off" was given. They had a very good start, and kept well together to the mile post, when Red Hazard fell back, and never recovered his lost ground. Dutchman and Judge Advocate raced neck to neck at the ½ mile post from home, but when turning on to the straight line, Dutchman beat his opponent by more than a length Grey Jacket coming in an indifferent third—Time 3 m. 1 sec.

2nd Race.—"The Deccan Handicap"—Rs. 500. For all Arab and Presidency born country bred horses. Top weight to be fixed at the discretion of the stewards. Entrance 5 G. M., 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing the Handicap. To close and name at 7 a.m. on the day before the race. Handicap to be published at 9 a.m. Acceptance to be in the box by 2 p.m. Distance round the course and a distance.—*Value Rs.* 1,490.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Covey's	br a h Marquis	9	2	Vinall	1
H. Abdool Rahmon's	[illegible] Prince	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
H. Borradaile's	[illegible] Clemence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Major Crosbie's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Mr. Elliot's	g a h Sportsman	8	12	Nasser	0
Mr. Shaik Abdoola's	g a e Young Delawur	7	7	Gerard	0
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b a h Merry Legs	9	0	Hackney	0
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	8	10	Rowjee	0
Mr. B's	b a e Scamp	8	0	Blackburn	0
[illegible]	[illegible] Allen Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
[illegible]	[illegible] Nonpareil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
H. H. Aga Khan's	[illegible] Rookh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0

If ever there was a pretty race run on the Poona course, this was one, and I am told that in it the largest number appeared that have ever run in one race. The distance was less than ½ of a mile from the Steward's Stand, and when the twelve horses passed the Grand Stand, with their jockeys in divers gaudy colour in full cry, the sight was intensely exciting. Mr. Elliot's Sportsman was ridden by a native, a mere boy, who did remarkably well by not coming in last. His Excellency the Governor was on the Steward's Stand, seemingly very much interested in the proceedings of the evening. Clemence was looked upon as the hottest favourite, and was again ridden by Mr. Ali Abdoolla. It was thought Allen More, Marquis, Scamp, Nonpareil stood some chance of beating Clemence in this race but, contrary to the expectations of many, Marquis came in first with Prince a very good second, and Clemence a bad third. Young Delawar was nowhere, having kept last at a long distance. Time, whole course, 3 m. 15 sec.; last half mile, 2 m. 58 sec.

3rd Race.—"The Trial Stakes." Rs. 500. For all horses, weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st June 3 G M, 1st July 4 G M, 1st August 5 G M, 1st September 10 G M. When the race will close. Distance 1 mile. Value Rs. 875.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Covey's	b w g Hunter	4	0	Vinall	1
Mr. Downall's	c a h Chorister	4	0	Bowen	2
Maharajah of Joudpore's	b aus Geld Nimblefoot.	5	0	Gosgard	3
Maharajah Kistore Singh's	ch aus g Fireman	4	0	Finch	0
Major Utterson's	br aus g General Lee	8	0	Blackburn	0

Fireman, in his preliminary canter, gave hopes of a good performance, but his admirers were doomed to disappointment. The start was a bad one, Chorister jumping off with the lead, before the other horses had fairly started. Nimblefoot and General Lee followed, keeping up well in rear of Chorister, and whilst passing round the curve to the straight line home, these three horses with struggling Hunter were for the first place. The last named horse showed better pluck and spirit and landed a winner in 2m. 52sec.

4th Race.—"The Hack Race." Rs. 400. For all Arabs weight 10·7. Winners in one previous season 5 lbs., in two 10 lbs., in three 14 lbs., extra. Winner claimable for Rs. 800. Entrance Rs. 20; to close and name at 7 a.m. the day before the race. Distance half mile. G R Winner to be put up at Rs. 800 after the last race of the 5th day—Value Rs. 500.

		st.	lbs.		
Suliman AbdoolWahed's	c a h Kingfisher	10	7	Capt. Humfrey	1
Mr Elliot's	b a h Oliver	10	12	Owner	2
Major Utterson's	b r h Deception	10	7	Mr Hughes	0
Shaik Jowad's	g a h Ferox	10	7	Mr Benn	0
Mr Abdool Rahmon's	g a h Victor	10	7	Mr Conran	0

After one false start, which took up some time, these five horses were despatched evenly. They all kept up very close to each other, but when near the winning post, Kingfisher, although ahead, was nearly collared by Oliver; indeed, it was said that Mr. Elliott must have committed an error of judgment or miscalculated his whipping or spurring moments, otherwise, Captain Humphrey would never have gained the day. Time, [illegible]

For all Arabs that have been purchased from Mr. Ali Adcola's Stable, or passed through his hands since 1875. And open to all country breds, born in the Bombay Presidency. Arab weight for age reduced 7 lbs. Maiden allowed 7 lbs., and those which have never started before the day of the race allowed 12 lbs. Arabs after 1st. September 1876 allowed 4 lbs additional; winners once 4 lbs, twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 3 G. M., 1st July 6 G. M., 1st August 10 G. M. When the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M., for each horse declared to start R. C. and a distance—Value Rs. 795.

Mr. Borrodaile's......ch eb M Clemence ... ... Mr. A. A.—W. O.

This was merely a walk over, and calls for no particular remark. I did not wait to see it.

BOMBAY.

High Court.—We learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball has obtained leave of absence to proceed to England for three months.

The following is the list of passengers, per Italian Mail Steamer Persia, Captain F. Dodero, who arrived on the 16th inst. from Genoa and Marseilles:—

From Genoa—Mr and Mrs. Lupi, Mrs. D. Lelly, Mr. Stafanini, Mr. S. Ambrosio, Mr. Smith, Mr. M. C. Walt.
From Naples—Mr. A. Losso.
From Suez—Miss. R. Bouneviaile, Mrs. A. R. Madani.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Jaffer Jan Mahomed. Deceased was about 60 years of age, and met with an accident on the 5th inst. While he was alighting from a tram-car he fell on the adjoining rails, when another tram-car came up from the opposite direction, and ran over him. From the effects of the injuries he received, he expired at the aforesaid Hospital on Sunday afternoon. The following verdict was returned, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a tram-car."

Found Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Carnac Bunder on view of the body of Ahmedba Ebrahimjee. Deceased was about 60 years of age, a calassee in charge of a tony belonging to a Mahomedan Borah, a dealer in clothes, &c., who used to seek custom on board ships in the harbour. The body of the deceased was found floating on Sunday morning on the surface of the water in the basin at Moody Bay. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The deceased was said to have been subject to fits. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea."

The Fracas at a Fire Temple.—The case of Ruttonjee Rustomjee Desai, a Parsee priest, *vs.* Ruttonjee Sheriadjee, Ruttonjee Hormusjee, and Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, in which defendants Nos. 1 and 2 stood charged with assaulting complainant and No. 3 with the abetment of the said offence, was brought to a close yesterday after several adjourned hearings, at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee. His Worship delivered a written judgment, which, after reviewing the whole of the evidence, read as follows: "Now as to the law of the case. It being proved by the evidence for the prosecution that No. 2 rudely pushed back complainant and then stretched out his hands to prevent his progress, it follows that he committed the offence of assault as described in section 351 of the Penal Code. As regards No. 3 the evidence of Shapoorjee proves that he indirectly but distinctly gave orders to Nos. 1 and 2 that they were to push out the dissentient priests if they tried to go into the temple. Shapoorjee in his evidence adds, that several persons therein named, belonging to Eduljee's party, were present when Eduljee gave the aforesaid order. Defendant No. 3 has not called any of them to rebut Shapoorjee's assertion, nor tried to disprove it otherwise. Shapoorjee appears to be a respectable person, and his demeanour while in the witness-box was that of a truth-telling witness. Hence it follows that defendant No. 3 has committed the offence of abetment of the aforesaid assault. As regards defendant No. 1, I find that there is not sufficient evidence for his conviction, inasmuch as beyond simply stretching out his hands to prevent complainant from going in; he did nothing, his action being merely preventive or negative. Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 were acting in concert, but their common design was the exclusion of complainant, for which purpose violence or force was not absolutely necessary. If for the purpose of carrying out the design defendant No. 2 resorted to force, he must be individually held responsible. It is hardly fair to visit defendant No. 1 with punishment on account of defendant No. 2's individual deed. (Here the Magistrate read the section of assault as defined in the Penal Code.) Now the only gesture or preparation which can be imputed to defendant No. 1 is the stretching out of the hands. It would be very hard to say that this gesture should lead a reasonable man to apprehend that defendant No. 1 was about to use criminal force to that man. Under any circumstances, the case of the latter appears to be a doubtful one, and I therefore give him the benefit of the doubt. No. 2 is convicted of assault under section 352 of the I. P. Code, and directed to pay a fine of Rs. 50. No. 3 is convicted of the abetment of the said assault under sections 352 and 109 of the said Code, and directed to pay a fine of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 of the fine to be paid to complainant as compensation under section 186 of the Presidency Magistrate's Act. Application has been made by the solicitor for the prosecution for the restoration of the press to complainant, under section 333 of the above quoted Act. I find, however, that complainant had been dispossessed of the press some time before the commission of the criminal force forming the subject matter of this case. It was not by means of this criminal force that complainant was dispossessed of the press. The section, therefore, not being applicable to this case, the application for the restoration of the press must be rejected."

Tribute to the Memory of the late Mr. Bhyronath Mangesh.—Upon the sitting of the High Court at the Apellate Side yesterday, the Chief Justice, addressing the Government pleader, said that the Court had been deeply grieved to hear of the death of this pleader of the Court, who was a prominent member of the Bar on the Appellate Side. The Court had always marked the great ability and candour and the genial spirit with which he conducted his business. Mr. Bhyronnath had won the respect of the judges of the Court before whom he used to practise; and the Chief Justice added that he did not merely convey the sentiments of Mr. Justice West who sat with him that morning and of himself, but of the other judges of the Court, whose views he was aware of, though he had not communicated with them, since the melancholy event had occurred. It would have given his Lordship much gratification to have closed the Court for the day, out of compliment for the memory of the deceased gentleman, but owing to the state of the business which had been much clogged in consequence of a heavy case (the Dakore Temple Endowment Case), which had already occupied the Court for eight days, he was sorry could not well do so. His Lordship concluded by saying that the judges will always remember the usefulness of Mr. Bhyronnath and the geniality of his disposition. In all the three legal professions, his Lordship had not met with a more genial person than this practitioner.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Government Pleader, responded by stating that among the practitioners at the Appellate Side, Mr. Bhyronnath had been a most agreeable and valuable member. The whole body has sustained a deep loss and is fully alive to the worth of their deceased member. He fully deserved all that had been said by his Lordship by way of compliment to his memory, and the pleaders were deeply sensible of his Lordship's condescension in bestowing this notice upon the worth of the late Mr. Bhyronnath. The regular business of the Court then commenced.

The perils which were supposed to environ the crossing of the ghats by trains at night having been proved to be in a great measure imaginary, and the Viceroy having passed over in safety, it is said that some new arrangement for the departure of the night mail train from Calcutta will soon come into force. The mail train will leave Calcutta at 8-30 p.m., and reach Allahabad at about 7-15 p.m., to dinner, and proceed on its journey forty minutes later, escaping the senseless detention there of an hour and a half, as at present. Letters will be delivered at Agra at breakfast-time, and at Dehli [illegible] in the evening, instead of on the following [illegible] particularly gain to those two stations of about ten hours. The mails will reach Bombay at about 9 a.m.—*Englishman.*

Jack on the Spree.—Two seamen belonging to the ship Lady Gertrude, in Kurrachee harbour, ran away by the mail train on Tuesday morning with, it is believed, Rs. 160 belonging to the captain. The police, consisting of Mr. Holmes and two native jemadars, pursued them, going by the goods train at night, and the two men were found knocking about at Kotree, who were recognised by the police. In attempting to make a capture one of the seamen drew a knife and a pistol and was on the point of firing the latter when a struggle ensued, during which the hair of one of the native policemen got entangled with the trigger of the pistol, but without the pistol going off. The other native policeman struck the sailor's arm with his staff, and disabled him. The men were then overpowered, taken prisoners, and brought down to Kurrachee.—*Beacon.*

A team from the 83rd Regiment left Kurrachee on Tuesday last by the mail steamer for Bombay, *en route* to Poona, to compete at the annual rifle shooting there. The 83rd Regiment are the fortunate possessors of many cups and prizes which they have won in the principal garrisons of England, Ireland and Gibraltar. Though there is but a small percentage of the non-commissioned officers and men in the regiment at present who competed for these prizes, yet the same *esprit de corps* pervades, for old soldiers of the regiment take a pride in telling the young ones how their corps was the best shooting one in the British Army for three years in succession at Gibraltar in 1867, 8, and 69.—*Id.*

A Sindhee *chokra* was lately violently seized whilst at Muscat, and made a Musselman without having agreed or desired to be converted; the boy has now arrived in Kurrachee. It seems that he was residing with his brother-in-law, to whom he had gone at Muscat, and on being rebuked for some fault he became friendly with some Mahomedan neighbours, who tried to persuade him to turn Mahomedan, but finding he objected to be converted, he was kidnapped and forcibly compelled. The Hindoos have naturally taken alarm at this proceeding; there are some three or four hundred Hindoos only in Muscat, and amongst them some twenty or thirty boys, and their parents are nervous lest these boys should be similarly dealt with.—*Id.*

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA vs. UNION C. C.
10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

N. Oliver	C. Young
R. S. Campbell	W. B. Young
Alex. McHinch	W. Murray
G. W. Moir	J. Oliver
A. M. Mull	G. K. Remington.
W. Maule	

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE MADRAS LINE OF RAILWAY.

[illegible] protracted delays. Recently, it has become so common an occurrence for trains—the mail train to Bombay especially—to be delayed, that intending passengers from Poona, contemplating the unpleasant necessity of turning out at half past four in the morning, are informed by those who have gathered experience on the point, that they may sleep comfortably till 8 or 9 o'clock if they choose, breakfast at their ease, and then have plenty of time to catch the train which is advertised to leave Poona at 4-45 a.m. But when the authenticated time-table states distinctly that a train will depart at a certain hour, people are naturally uninclined to place implicit trust in half-jocular assurances of this description; and when the time-table is at fault, and the assurances from outside prove correct, as has been the case on several occasions within the last few weeks, a considerable amount of inconvenience to passengers and others is the result. For instance, yesterday morning a number of gentlemen assembled on the Poona platform about half past four in the morning for the purpose of leaving by the mail train advertised to steam out of that station at a quarter to five, and after cooling their heels for half an hour by patient waiting, they were informed, on inquiry, that the train had been telegraphed three hours late, and that they might expect to get away about half past seven. But on returning at the time specified, they found the train had not arrived, and were then told that it was expected at eleven o'clock. The train did finally leave Poona at halfpast eleven, instead of at a quarter to five (Bombay time), and arrived in Bombay a little after five o'clock in the evening, instead of at 11 a.m. No doubt the railway authorities have great difficulties to contend with at present, on account of the heavy grain traffic; but it is a noticeable fact that the cause of this delay, and of many other delays which have occurred recently, has been the blocking of the line by accidents to goods trains, caused by broken axles. On Sunday evening, an accident of this nature occurred about 200 miles beyond Poona, and occasioned damage which resulted in a complete block along the whole line. There must surely be something defective in the traffic arrangements of a railway, when accidents are constantly occurring from the same cause.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

List of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of Pailies per Re.	per one Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of Pailies per Re.	per one Candy in Rs.
Wheat—			Rice—		
Khundwa	2⅞	45	Jeerasal	2	63
Pisi	3⅛	38	Bengal	2½	60
Bunsi	3⅛	58	Inferior quality	...	56
			Patni	2⅞	47
Gram—			Oorid—		
Jumbusuri	3	41	Nagpore	3⅛	40
Ghati	3⅛	37	Gogari	3⅛	38
Surati	...	36	Cawnpore	3⅛	38
Kurrachee	3⅛	33	Mug—		
			Cutchee	2⅞	50
Bajree—			Kurrachee	2⅞	45
Mulkapuri	2⅞	48	Dall—		
Kurrachee	3	42	Surti Toor dal	2½	60
Jowaree—			Dry ditto.	...	40
Barsi	3⅛	33	Gram dal	2⅞	46
Surati	3⅛	37			

4 seers make 1 pailie, 17 pailies make 1 phura, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

Market rates of grain, &c., ruling at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, on September 12, at lbs. per Rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb. tola.	Gram. lb.	Grass lb.
Rajkot Station	14	16	New 16 Old 19	10 11 12	1 30	15	...a
Dhrangadra	19	21	23	b13½	2 10	20	...
Wankaner	13	16	20	12	1 32	18	...
Limri	17	17	17	c18	2	...	60
Wadhwan Camp	16	16	None.	11	2	...	50d
Wadhwan City	15	15	do.	12	2	18	None.
Sayla	15	17	18	12½	2	16	...
Lakhtar	16	18	21	13	2	16	None.
Than	16	20	20	12	2	18	80
Chura	16	16	18	11	2	17	80
Bajana	16	18	20	12	2	16	62½
Chotila	14	16	16	10	2	18	...
Dasara	18	19	22	c18	2	...	...
Jhinjhuwara	20	20	22	12	2	22	None.
Junagarh	13	16½	20½	11	1 25	...	34
Manawadar	12½	15½	17	12	1 25	...	50
Porbandar	12	12½	17	11½	1 20	...	80f
Jetpur	14	16	20	13	1 30	...	...
Mauakwara	14	15	19	12	1 27	...	...
Bagasra	14	15	17	12	1 30	...	...
Bhaunagar	16	16	16	12	1 30	...	50
Mahuwa	17	19	21	14	1 30	...	45
Kundla	16½	20	23	12½	1 35	...	45
Botad	15	16	17	13	2	...	30
Gadhra	16	16	20	14	1 30	...	50
Umrala	17	17	20	12	1 35	...	40
Sihor	17	17	20	12	1 30	...	85
Palitana	14	15½	17½	14	1 30	...	80
Songarh Station	15	15	16	11	1 30	...	...
Wala	17	17	18	12	2	...	...
Lathi	17	18	20	14	1 32½	...	60
Nawanagar	14½	16½	19½	9½	1 30	...	80
Khambhalia	13	22	25	12	1 30	...	110
Jorya	13	18½	21	10½	1 35	...	70
Bhanwad	12	17	21	10½	1 25	...	100
Morvi	14	20	25	10	2	...	50
Dhrol	16	20	24	12	1 30	...	60
Rajkot	14½	16	18	12	1 32	...	40

a 1,000 Pulas for 35 Rupees. b Inferior sort. c With Husks d Bundles. e Inferior sort. f Karab.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday at the Municipal Offices, instead of to-day, the regular day, on account of the Parsee new year holidays. Dr. Blaney was in the chair, and there were present Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Kirkham, Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shantaram Narayen, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The Municipal Commissioner, the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers, the Health Officer, and the Superintendent of Buildings were also present.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground required for street improvement:—24·16 square yards or thereabouts in Portuguese Church Street, Girgaum, from Mr. Bhawoo Ramchunderjee at Rs. 10 per square yard.

RATES AND TAXES.

The next matter was a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Collector, recommending that the claim of the Municipality against Messrs. Cullianjee Pitamber and Co., amounting to Rs. 136-12-9 on account of rates and taxes may be compromised to the extent of one-fourth of the amount as the said firm is insolvent. Report of the Remission of Assessment Sub-Committee on the above was read.

It was resolved that the papers be referred to the solicitors for their opinion as to whether the recommendation to compromise these rates is applicable to immoveable property.

EXEMPTION OF AN INSOLVENT.

The next was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a report from the Collector recommending that Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee, who is an insolvent, may be exempted from the payment of Rs. 55 due from him on account of municipal rates. Report of the Remission of Assessment Sub-Committee on the above was read. The report of the Committee, which recommended exemption, was adopted.

SANCTION TO SUE.

Sanction was given to the Collector's filing a suit under section 135 of the Municipal Act against Goolam Hoosein and his wife (name unknown) and Ameer Maya and his sister (name unknown) for the recovery of rates due and to accrue due on account of their property at 28, Sathree Syrang Street. The Report of the Remission of Assessment Sub-Committee on the above was adopted.

MARKET ESTABLISHMENT.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 100 per mensem till the end of the current year from Sec. I, Health Department, Conservancy Branch, to Sec. I, Market establishment, to meet charges on account of the acting arrangements made in consequence of Mr. Higgin's (Superintendent of Markets) having been granted sick leave for 15 months.

A PENSION.

Sanction was given to the granting of a pension of Rs. 6-10 8 per mensem (being one-third of his average salary) to Mahadoo Gopal, Assistant to the district Turncock No. 1, Executive Engineer's Department, he having served the Municipality for about 17 years. The applicant is incapacitated from further service owing to old age.

NORTHBROOK GARDENS.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 20 from the savings under sections II. and IV., E. Mahim Gardens (Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's), to meet excess under Northbrook Garden, contingencies (section II) caused by the purchase of a leather hose with couplings, &c., for the Northbrook Gardens.

BOILING BLOOD.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a lease entered into by the Municipal Commissioner with Messrs. Rogers and Co. for a piece of Municipal ground at Bandora Slaughter Houses, leased to them on behalf of Mr. Elphinstone, of Colombo, for boiling and drying the blood of animals slaughtered at Bandora on payment of Rs. 60 per annum as ground rent.

RESTAURANT IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

The next matter was a memo, from the Commissioner, forwarding application from Messrs. Bonnevialle and Co., dated 5th September, forwarding a plan of a proposed restaurant to be erected in Victoria Gardens and stating the terms which Messrs. Bonnevialle are prepared to offer for the right to erect the said restaurant and to provide public entertainments in the Gardens.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not see why the restaurant should not be started. The gentleman has had long experience of the continent; and he (the Commissioner) was quite sure what he professed he would do. He also proposed to get out a small Opera Company and to erect a building there.

Sir Frank Souter said care must be taken that they did not destroy the plants.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was no fear on that account, because it would be beyond the band stand in the Gardens.

Sir Frank Souter said he did not see why the permission should not be granted. It would be a great improvement in the interest of people who had no horses and carriages of their own to drive down to the Esplanade Band-stand or the Apollo Bunder. However, if the place was not respectably conducted, the Municipality should have the power of turning the people out of the Gardens. It would cost the Municipality nothing, but on the contrary, they would get Rs. 5,000 a year.

Mr. Kirkham said he did not think they should arrive at a conclusion in a hurry, and the matter, he thought, might be referred to the Gardens Committee. They should see that, in doing a service to one section of the community they did not do a disservice to another section. The opening of the restaurant would probably give rise to an amount of merriment which would be inconsistent with the present atmosphere of the Gardens. They should see that a South Kensington was not changed into a Cremorne.

Dr. Blaney said he should insist that the Gardens maintained their present respectability.

The matter was eventually referred to the Gardens Committee, who meet at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

[illegible] Municipal Commissioner forwarding Government Resolution, No. 5542 of 1877, dated 11th instant, Revenue Department, regarding the terms on which the Collector of Bombay proposes to hand over to the Municipality portions of the Flats.

It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, seconded by Mr. Kirkham, and resolved that the papers be circulated to the members.

PIGS AT MAZAGON.

The next subject was a petition from inhabitants of Mazagon, complaining that there has been an "alarming increase" in the number of pigs in that locality, to which they attribute the recent breaking out of cholera there, and praying that the pigs be removed to a place less densely inhabited than Mazagon.

The matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for his report.

EXEMPTION FROM HORSE-TAX.

The next matter was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, giving cover to a letter from the Commissioner of Police, No. 2056, dated 18th June 1877, together with the Assessor's memorandum thereon on the subject of exempting the superintendents of police from the payment of the horse-tax.

The Council resolved that, in their opinion, the superintendents of police come within the exemption from horse-tax on account of one horse each, as do the mounted policemen, under section 104 of the Municipal Act.

The Council then adjourned.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

SENTENCE.

Raja Danna, who was found guilty on Saturday last of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Luximon Narayan, a public servant, whilst in the execution of his duty, was called up to receive sentence, and said—I saw the sword for the first time in this Court. I never saw it before. This is a trumped-up charge.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years; the sentence to begin immediately.

Raghunathsing Lalsing, who was found guilty of aiding and abetting the above offence, was next called up to receive sentence. His Lordship said that as this prisoner was acting under the influence of the other prisoner, and as his abetment of the offence was not of a serious character, he would sentence him to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

Prisoner Raja Danna.—I am very glad I am to be transported, and to be removed from the Bombay House of Correction. I pray your Lordship will enquire into its general administration, for I assure your Lordship, it is necessary to do so.

The prisoners were then removed from the dock.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING A BRIBE AGAINST A STATION MASTER.

John Macae Sutherland, European, a station master in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company at the Gadawarra station, was charged with having on the 13th March last, then being a public servant, received a gratification other than legal remuneration of Rs. 225 from one Jairam Kessowjee for supplying waggons to him for the transport of grain from that station. Mr. Gill and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, solicitors to the G. I. P. R. Company, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, defended the prisoner.

A PRELIMINARY OBJECTION.

Mr. Inverarity said that, before the prisoner was called upon to plead, he had an objection to take to his being tried at all on the second and third charges, which now appeared under the hand of the Clerk of the Crown. His Lordship would find from the proceedings that the prisoner was committed upon one charge only. The date had now been altered from 13th February to 13th March 1877, which the defence found only on Saturday last. The learned counsel submitted, that neither the Court nor the Clerk of the Crown had the power to add two entirely new charges. It was done duly when there was no charge framed by the committing magistrate, or where the magistrate had framed an improper charge. When, as in this case, a charge had been framed by the magistrate, the Clerk of the Crown had no right to frame two additional charges. But apart from that, the learned counsel had another objection. The prisoner had been committed since the 8th June last, and it was only on Saturday forenoon last he received notice that two additional charges had been framed against him. The Clerk of the Crown knew he had no power to add the charges, but the prosecution had evidently stirred him up to do so.

Mr. Gill said the Court had, under section 7 of the High Court Criminal Procedure Act, full power to alter or redraw the charge or charges.

The Judge—You must show how you alter or redraw by framing two new charges.

Mr. Gill, referring to sections 7 and 8, argued that the Clerk of the Crown considered the magistrate's charge improper because it was insufficient and incomplete. The evidence related to three distinct offences, and yet the magistrate had framed only one charge: and therefore the Clerk of the Crown had very properly added two offences upon the evidence.

After some further discussion, the Judge said the real question was, whether the Clerk of the Crown had the power to add the charges? Under section 7, he had not the power, because he did not "alter" or "redraw" the charge; and section 8 gave him the power to draw up a charge when the prisoner had been committed without any charge at all. It might be that that applied to a certain part of the evidence; but the words of the section were plain. Then the Court might order a charge to be drawn up when an improper charge was framed by the magistrate. Here there was no improper charge, for a charge is not improper because it is insufficient. His Lordship was of opinion that, whatever might be the intention of the framers of the Act, the language used would not justify the addition of two fresh charges either by the Clerk of the Crown or by order of the Court. His Lordship, therefore, held that the prisoner must be tried only on the charge on which he had been committed.

THE TRIAL.

The Clerk of the Crown then read out the charge, and gave the prisoner in charge to the jury. Mr. Inverarity asked for a European jury, and native jurors were therefore challenged.

Mr. Gill, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was charged with receiving a bribe for doing an official act. He was on the 13th March last a station master at Gadawarra station, Central Provinces, on the G. I. P. R. line between Jubbulpore and Bhosawal. That part of the line was known as the Forest District, and there were some twelve intermediate or roadside stations, which had during the prevailing famine become depots of grain, and where large quantities of grain had accumulated. Complaints were made to the Railway authorities that considerable favour was shown to certain grain merchants in the transport of their grain; and in consequence of these complaints, a circular was issued on the 15th December 1876 to all station masters to keep a register of all grain piled at their stations, and they were to communicate about empty waggons required by them with Mr. Johnson, the District Traffic Inspector. Under the circular each station master was daily to telegraph to Mr. Johnson the quantity of grain at his station and the number of waggons required. Mr. Johnson apportioned the waggons to each station and no station master was to appropriate any empty waggons without his order. At the Gadawarra station, it was the habit of the Company to run short trains to Jubbulpore, where large numbers of waggons were collected. On the 15th January last, the prisoner went on leave and was relieved by Perozsha, against whom many complaints were made for not keeping a register of the bags at the station and of the waggons required. On the 9th February last, the prisoner returned to his duty at the Gadawarra station. On the 25th February, he telegraphed to Mr. Johnson that there were 13,000 bags of grain awaiting transport at the station. That telegram was false, for there were no more than 6,000 bags there. *On* the day after the receipt of the telegram, Mr. Johnson went to the station and had the bags of grain counted, and it was found there were only 6,020 bags there instead of 13,000 as the prisoner had represented. On inspecting the grain register, he found it was not properly kept. It appeared that over 112 waggons had been appropriated by the prisoner. A number of telegrams were sent to Mr. Conder complaining of the unfair distribution of waggons, and that merchants could get no waggons unless they paid bribes to the station master. On the 12th April last, Mr. Johnson went to the station and took the statements of the complainants, when out of ten, four made statements in the prisoner's favour, while six other merchants adhered to their statements that the prisoner had charged them eight or ten rupees a waggon. The Company told prisoner to charge the complainants with defamation; and meantime suspended him. The charge of defamation was tried before Mr. Grace on the 15th May last and was dismissed. On the following day prisoner was dismissed the Company's service. Mr. Grace considered the prisoner ought to be charged with receiving a bribe, and hence the present prosecution. The greatest difficulty had been found in getting evidence to bring home the charge to the prisoner, because the parties who gave bribes had an interest to keep up the system; and there had been a race between the merchants as to who could get the quickest transport for their grain. The rich among these did not care to give the

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[illegible] a little more in the shape of bribe. Now, the matter involved in this prosecution did not concern only the Railway Company but the public generally, for the fact was that the merchant who had to pay Rs. 225 for his waggons put it on the grain, and the loss was unfortunately to the public in the end. The learned counsel then explained that by the Railway Servants' Act, any servant and officer of the Railway Company was a public servant within the provisions of the Penal Code.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. John Johnson said—I am officiating District Traffic Inspector on the G. I. P. line between Bhosawul and Jubbulpore, and the station of Gadawarra is one of the stations in my district. The prisoner was formerly the station master at Gadawarra. I don't recollect the day of his appointment: he returned from leave on the 9th February last. He was relieved on the 12th May. He had been on leave about a fortnight. Previously to February he had been station master at Gadawarra nearly a year. As officiating District Traffic Inspector, I have to distribute empty waggons to all stations between Jubbulpore and Bhosawul. There has been a great pressure of traffic at the stations since December last. It is still a matter of great difficulty, and has been so from December, to supply waggons for the transport of grain. I recollect a circular being issued to all the station masters. This (produced) is, as far as I can recollect, a copy of it. (To Mr. Inverarity—I have not seen the original of that circular; I have seen a copy of it. The superintendent's office holds a receipt for it at the Gadawarra station). This is a specimen form of the register ordered to be kept at each station. It was issued, as far as I understand, to prevent partiality in the apportionment of waggons. A copy of it was sent for my information, with this form annexed. The circular that was sent to me I have not got in Bombay, but this copy is similar to it. (The Judge.—You are bound to produce the original. The prosecution must come properly prepared with the evidence. I cannot admit the document.) I had the distribution of empty waggons between Jubbulpore and Bhosawul, and I received statements from the terminal stations of the quantities of grain lying at the intermediate stations. I distributed the waggons on the basis of those statements. The terminal stations received telegrams from the road side stations of the waggons required for the quantity of grain they had to despatch. The station master of Gadawarra would telegraph to Sohagpore terminal station. A register of the orders is kept at the Khundwa station; and the station master books my orders for the empties. On the 26th February, I received from Sohagpore the telegram now shown me (asking for waggons for 13,557 bags of grain for Gadawarra). The same day, after I believe I had received the telegram, I was at Gadawarra station. I counted the bags of grain as far as it was possible to do so. There were about 6,026 bags only instead of 13,557 mentioned in the telegram. I counted them as carefully as I could. There could not have been more than 100 or so more than I had counted. I mentioned the discrepancy to the accused who was the station master. He made no explanation to me. I reported the matter to my superior, the District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Shaw. I saw this telegram, initialed by the accused, at the Gadawarra station telegraph office, giving the number of grain bags at the station at 13,000. I went into the telegraph office to make sure that the telegram I had received was correct as to the number of bags. I looked over the loading book and found that not many bags had been forwarded from the station between the 25th and the 26th February. There was a register of bags kept at the station by the station master. It is called the register of grain for despatch. I asked the accused for the book and examined it merely to see if it was properly kept up. In the short time I had at my disposal I could discover no mistake at the time. There were headings marked according to the circular. I had received no complaints against the prisoner.

Jairam Kessowjee said he was a muccadum in the employ of Vussonjee, a grain merchant of Bombay, and had been at Gadawarra four or five years. Witness had had great difficulty in obtaining waggons to send down grain to Bombay since November 1876, when the accused was the station master at Gadawarra. He has had frequent conversations with him. Prisoner said he would not give waggons unless he was paid money, and that witness might do anything he liked. He said that on many occasions. On one occasion witness had paid him Rs. 225 for the use of 75 waggons. (Produces an entry of the payment in his cash book under 13th March last.) The money was paid in silver at the prisoner's bungalow in the presence of Canjee Megjee, agent to a grain merchant, who was sitting when witness got there. Witness had settled about a month previously to pay three rupees a waggon, and he therefore paid prisoner Rs. 225 for 75 waggons which he had already got. On the day following the payment, witness wrote of it to his master in Bombay.

Further evidence in corroboration of the above was called for the prosecution and the case stood over until tomorrow (Tuesday) morning. The jury were allowed to separate for the night; and the prisoner was enlarged in his own recognisances of Rs. 1,000, and one security (Captain Dobbs) for Rs. 1,000.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 13th instant.

Read letter, dated 8th August, addressed by the Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. R. Co., to the Agent and Chief Engineer of that Railway, stating that the accommodation afforded for the Co.'s traffic at the siding near Carnac Bridge is inadequate, and submitting a plan showing the additional sidings and weigh-bridge which can be got in on the present site, and recommending that they be laid down as soon as possible. Read Resolution of Bunder Committee agreeing to the plan as altered by the Resident Engineer.—Resolution: Sanctioned,—to be provided for by re-appropriation from the budget allotment for Colaba Reclamation, south of Sassoon Dock.

Read letter forwarded by the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, from Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co., Agents for the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, dated 28th August 1877, addressed to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council, praying that he will direct the remission of the port dues on that Co.'s steamers Hibernia and Chiltern, and that in future the Company's vessels coming to Bombay be also exempted from paying such charges, and grounding the request on the statement that the steamers do not enter the port as traders or to derive any commercial advantage further than to effect the maintenance of a work of great public convenience and utility.

Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. The Committee are decidedly against such remission being granted. They consider that the laying of the sub-marine cable is a commercial undertaking, entered into not from philanthropic motives, in order to confer a boon upon this country, but in the hope of making a profit; and that to remit port dues is only to contribute at the expense of the port to the dividends to be paid to shareholders, who have probably not considered the matter in any other light than that of their own interests. The Committee do not consider that section 45 of the Indian Ports Act was intended to be used to cover remissions of port dues such as are now applied for, and that the use made of the power granted by the section referred to should be watched with great jealousy by the trustees as representing the interests of the Port.

Resolution: Government should be addressed in terms of the minutes of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, and they should also be informed that it is not quite clear that Government have the power to order remissions such as are now applied for.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement week to 11th Sept.

22 vessels piloted into harbour
9 " out of "
8 " transported."
2 " attended to.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE HON. MR. GIBBS—I beg now to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, and to continue the same, as so amended, in operation. The Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 was passed for three years only, but a provision was inserted that the Governor in Council might extend the period of its operation from time to time by notification in the *Government Gazette*. That Act became law on the 22nd of February 1873, and has been continued in operation from time to time since the expiration of the first three years, in February 1876, by notifications in the *Government Gazette*. After the Municipal Act had been in force for some time, although the Act itself, according to the common consensus of opinion throughout Bombay, I believe, has worked remarkably well, yet the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council, and the Corporation have from time to time found matters in which it was necessary to amend its provisions, and it was considered that when such amendment were made would also be the proper time to ask for the Act to be made permanent. The Town Council had the matter under consideration for a long time, and last year, they submitted a very elaborate series of proposals to the Municipal Commissioner, pointing out what sections of the Act they considered required amendment. Mr. Pedder, who was then Municipal Commissioner, and who took a very great interest in the working of the Act, reviewed the proposed amendments, and submitted them to Government, with some further proposals of his own. Those amendments were some of them of minor importance, and some of considerably greater importance. Legal difficulties had been found to arise with regard to several points in the Act. The matter was finally submitted to Government by the Municipal Commissioner about the middle of last year. Several consultations of the then Government (Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government) were held, at which the Municipal Commissioner was present, and it was finally determined to have a Bill drafted by the Legal Remembrancer, which should contain the principal amendments, that, after the consideration of all those put forward by the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner, were thought advisable to be adopted. That Bill has now been prepared. It will be remembered that a very short time ago, owing to a mistake which had occurred—and which dated from the very commencement of the present Municipal Corporation—we had to pass a short Bill to legalise what had been done. One of the principal amendments proposed by the Town Council was that very one, viz:—the substitution of the word "or" for "and," in the section which determines the qualification for electors, and also for the elected. Honourable members will see from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that there are three principal-heads of modifications, viz:—I.—constitutional, II.—concerning rates, and, III.—administrative. As regards the first point, it will be noticed that by the second section of (Bombay) Act II. of 1873, which was an Act passed to amend the original Municipal Act, with regard to the constitution of the Corporation, the franchise is conferred on ratepayers who have paid for the year next ensuing to the election, house rates, *and* Police and Lighting Rates, to the amount of not less than fifty rupees. I must here notice that a great deal of unnecessary expense has been thrown on the Municipality in realising the income which they were authorised to raise. The rates were really divided into two classes, the Owners' rates and the Occupiers' rates, and the number of bills necessary for their collection, and for the collection of the wheel-tax, was very, very large; in fact, the system has led to considerable difficulty, not only as far as the Municipality is concerned, but also as far as the landlords of Bombay are concerned. I may state, for instance, that supposing a gentleman owns a large chawl, and lets it out in rooms at a certain rate *per mensem*, at the end of six months, when the Municipal rates become due from the occupiers, the landlord often finds that his tenants have gone, leaving not only their rent for the last month, but also the Municipal rates for the six months, unpaid. This was one of the difficulties which arose, and the result is that it is now proposed, instead of having the distinction between the Owners, and Occupiers' rates, to have what is called a consolidated rate, which will include the house rate, which is called the Owners' rate under the present Act, and also the Police and Lighting rates, which are called the Occupiers' rates. The consolidated rate will be levied from the landlord, and he will be left to make arrangements with his tenants as may best suit him. The result will be great simplification in the recovery of the Municipal income, and will lessen the trouble of landlords, who will be able, for instance, taking the case of the chawl again, by simply charging, say Rs 1-4 a per month, instead of Rs. 1, to collect all that is due; and the poor people who occupy the rooms will find it much easier to pay Rs. 1-4 than Rs. 1 per month, plus the Municipal rates at the end of each half year. It is further proposed that, in lieu of the present complicated system, the franchise shall be given to rate payers who are assessed to the consolidated rate or to wheel-tax, or both, for the half year next ensuing to that in which the election takes place, at the rate of not less than Rs. 30 per annum. To explain this more fully, I may say that in order to keep the Corporation about the same, as far as rates are concerned, as at present, when it was determined to do away with the distinction between Owners and Occupiers' rates, and have only a consolidated rate, it was found that it would disenfranchise everybody who was not an owner of property in Bombay. It was therefore proposed that the payment of wheel-tax should be made a qualification also; and the sum has been fixed at Rs. 30 per annum, I believe, to enable a person who keeps only a horse and buggy, or dogcart, to continue his right to the franchise, which he may have at present from paying Occupiers' rates. It has also been determined that instead of the qualification being that a person shall *have paid the rates*, it will suffice that he shall have been assessed to a certain amount only. The present system has led to a great many inconveniences, and makes it very difficult for the Municipal Commissioner to draw up—as he has to do by law—a list of those persons who have a vote for the election of members of the Corporation. I believe I am right in saying that the proposed plan of wording the section so that those who are assessed to certain rates will be qualified to vote, follows the practice that has been observed in many of the Municipal Corporations in England. That is one of the principal alterations. The next point has reference to the Fellows of the University. Under the present Act, the fact of being a Fellow of the Bombay University confers the qualification to become a member of the Town Council, and it is proposed to give these gentlemen also, as Fellows of the University, the qualification to vote for members of the Corporation. In addition to the alteration of the franchise for voters, it was necessary also to alter the qualification for membership of the Corporation, and that qualification is proposed to be altered in a similar manner to those which I have mentioned. These, I think, are the principal alterations in connection with constitutional changes and changes in the rates,—at least, these include all the constitutional changes which are connected with the collection of rates; but there is another constitutional alteration, in regard to the election and appointment of members of the Corporation and Town Council for a fixed term of two calendar years. Most people will probably think that this is already provided for, but it turns out that it is not, and I will shortly explain how this happens. Section 8 of the original Act provided that members should be nominated or elected every two years, but owing to the changes which were rendered necessary by the delay which occurred before the Act became law, and which were effected by Act 2 of 1873, considerable confusion has arisen, resulting in the necessity for passing the recent short Act for validating the proceedings of the Town Council and Corporation. It is proposed to remedy this by providing in section XII. that in future all appointments and elections shall be for a term of two calendar years. This is really no alteration at all; it is what was intended originally, but it is necessary as the difficulties which occurred in connection with the first Act raised doubts in the minds of the legal advisers to Government. The next alteration is a considerable one. At present, as you are aware, the Municipal Commissioner is an officer appointed by Government. He is very likely a member of the Corporation from the fact of his being a Justice of the Peace; but otherwise there is no provision for it, and under the present law, he is expressly prevented from becoming a member of the Town Council. It has been considered by those who have had the management of municipal affairs in Bombay that this condition of things is open to some objections, and several proposals have been made to effect an alteration. As one of the best instances of the difficulty which has arisen, I may take the introduction of the Municipal Budget. It is prepared yearly by the Municipal Commissioner himself and has to be laid before the Town Council, but the Municipal Commissioner, not having a voice in that body, after completing the budget, has to prepare a brief for the Chairman of the Town Council, on whom it falls to introduce it. It has therefore been considered advisable that the Municipal Commissioner should be an *ex officio* member of the Corporation and Town Council, so that he may be able to lay the budget and other matters directly before the Town Council. The plan will also have this benefit, that it will leave the Chairman of the Town Council, like any other member of that body, more freedom in objecting to anything which the Municipal Commissioner may bring forward. It is also provided that the Municipal Commissioner, although an *ex officio* member of the Town Council and the Corporation, shall not be eligible to be chairman of one body or the other; and it is further provided—and this is an important matter to notice—that in making the Municipal Commissioner *ex. officio* a member of these bodies, no permanent increase is allowed to the number of members of either one or the other, nor does this plan affect the right of the people of Bombay to choose a certain number of members of the Corporation. It is provided that the Municipal Commissioner shall always be considered as one of those members appointed by Government, so that, taking four members of the Town Council, for instance, to be appointed by Government, there will in future be only three so nominated, because the Municipal Commissioner will always make the fourth. There is, however, a special provision for the present, that until the next election, or until a vacancy occurs amongst the Government nominees, the Municipal Commissioner shall sit as an extra member. There is also one other charge which it is necessary to allude to with regard to a provision which will be found in the Bill for meeting what has been a legal difficulty, on which the Municipal Commissioner obtained counsel's opinion. The 29th section of the Bill runs as follows:—"After section 70 of the Principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"70A. The said rates shall be leviable from the actual occupier of the house, building or land upon which they are assessed if the said occupier be himself the landlord of such house, building or land, or if he hold the same immediately from Government. In any other case the said rates shall be leviable from the immediate landlord of the actual occupier, or, when the property is unoccupied, from the person who would be the immediate landlord of the occupier if it were occupied:—

"Provided that if any person hereby made liable to the said rates himself pays rent to another person other than Government in respect of his interest in the house, building or land for which he is assessed to such rates, he shall be entitled to credit in account with such other person for such sum as would be leviable on account of the said rates if the amount of the rent payable by him were the full annual value of the property taxed.

"And any person other than Government, possessing any interest in or over any such property superior to that of the person assessed to the said rates, in respect of which he receives rent from any other person, shall be bound to given credit in account to such other person for such sum as would be leviable on account of the said rates if the rent which he receives were the full annual value of the property assessed.

"But nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any agreement into which persons interested in any such property have entered, or may hereafter enter, concerning their respective liability on account of the aforesaid rates, and when any person other than the person hereby made liable for the said rates has by any such agreement rendered himself responsible for the same, or for any portion thereof, the person hereby made liable shall be entitled to recover the amount of the said rates or such portion thereof from the said person. For this purpose the portion of the consolidated rate levied for Lighting shall be deemed to be two per centum, and for the Police two per centum of the annual value of the property assessed; but if at any time the said consolidated rate is increased on account of the expenses of the Police, the amount of such increase may be added to the said two per centum on account of Police."

The purport of this section is to show distinctly who is liable for the payment of property rates which come under the new head of "consolidated rate." The definition of the word "owner" in the original Act has given rise to much doubt, and even to litigation against the Municipality on the part of persons who deny their liability to payment of what have hitherto been called owners' rates. The matter is a complicated one, but I think it may be stated briefly that the object is to render the actual landlord immediately liable to the Municipality for the rates, whether he be in actual occupation or not, and to enable the landlord to get from his tenant a proportionate share of the rates which he pays to the Municipality, and further to apply the same rule to all persons having an interest superior to that of the actual landlord, so that every such person will be liable for property rates to the extent of his individual interest in the property. When, however, Government is the superior holder, it is exempt on the same principle that it is exempt from rates generally under the original Act. As this system may interfere with contracts at present in existence, there is a clause added by which present contracts between superior and inferior as to payment of rates are saved. Halalcore and water rates, which properly fall on the occupiers, are made recoverable from them by the persons who pay them to the Municipality, except where contracts exist to the contrary; but for the other property rate, viz:—the consolidated rate, no such provision is made, because it is intended to fall, as hitherto, on the landlord or the owner. I think these are the principal points which this Bill is intended to deal with as far as regards the constitutional changes, and also the changes as to the rates.

In the administrative portion of the Bill there are three points which I think it right to notice. The first has reference to empowering the Town Council to revise assessments; the second, to indemnifying men of the Fire Brigades, or others assisting, for acts done in saving life and property from fire; and the third, to providing efficiently against the spread of infectious diseases in the city. With regard to the first point, the assessments have been revised hitherto by the Municipal Commissioner, and the proposed alteration was suggested by the Town Council. It is of course a question how far the change accords with the general intention of the law as to conferring such powers on the Town Council; and it is of some importance in connection with section XIX. of the proposed Bill, by which it is intended to abolish the limit to the number of meetings at which the members of the Town Council are allowed to draw fees. At present, such meetings are limited to one per week. This will be a matter for the Select Committee to look into very carefully. It has come up as a proposal, and the late Government, under whose orders this Bill was drafted, considered it right to include it in the Bill, that it might be discussed fully by the Select Committee and the Council. The want of provisions for the indemnification of officers of the Fire Brigade was made known by the Commissioner of Police, who is superintendent of the Fire Brigade in Bombay; and the clauses which have been included in this Bill have been taken from the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act of London. We trust that they will be found sufficient for the purpose, they having already been found sufficient in London. On the subject of the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases, I may remind the Council that we have grappled with one of the worst of those diseases, small-pox, by the Compulsory Vaccination Bill, which I had the honour of passing through this Council, and which has, since the 1st of July last, been brought into operation in the city of Bombay. The clauses which have been introduced into this Bill for meeting cases of other infectious complaints are very similar to those in that Act. These also will require very careful supervision by the Select Committee and the Council before they become law. I may mention that the penal clauses, not being amendments or alterations of the Penal Code, do not strictly require the consent of the Government of India, yet under instructions which we have received from the Secretary of State, these must be sent up to the Government of India for sanction. It will therefore be necessary that the Council should not proceed to make them law until an answer from the Government of India has been received; but it has been thought advisable, considering the delay that has already occurred, to introduce the Bill into the Council and to print it, so that the public may know what is proposed to be done without further delay. I may mention one other alteration which is proposed to be made in the Act, viz:—that it is proposed to make the appointments of the Executive Engineer and Health Officer—which are at present only for three years, and then subject to reappointment—to make them last during good behaviour. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, was very strongly impressed with the necessity for doing this, and I think there are very good reasons why it should be done. It is a matter which, like many of the others I have mentioned, will attract the careful attention of the Select Committee. We think it is an advisable thing to do, because while giving them greater independence in action, it will not prevent any person who misbehaves himself, or who does not give satisfaction to the Municipality, from being removed from his office, as is the Municipal Commissioner, though nominated by Government, liable to be removed by two-thirds of the votes of the Corporation. With these observations, I beg to ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, and to continue the same amended, in operation.

H. E. the President put the proposition to the vote as, and it was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I will now ask your Excellency's permission to suspend the standing rules of the Council to enable me to move the first reading of the Bill, in order that it may be published for general information, and that a Select Committee may be appointed to consider and report on it, so that the Council may proceed to the second reading on returning to Bombay for the cold weather.

H. E. the President having suspended the rules,

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs moved that the Bill be read a first time. He said—I need not detain the Council with more observations on the Bill itself, because I think I have already noticed every point of considerable interest, so that the citizens of Bombay, with my statement and the draft Bill before them, will be pretty well aware of the changes which it is proposed to make. But I will take this opportunity of saying one word on a matter to which I see attention has been drawn by the public papers. It has reference to the short Act which this Council passed a few weeks ago, and to which the Viceroy's assent has just been received, by which the present Municipal Corporation and Town Council are continued in force. I saw in one of the Bombay newspapers the other day a public notice that a meeting of the Corporation was to be called to elect a successor to the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Now, the short Act to which I have referred expressly prohibits any new members being added to the Corporation at the present time. When my attention was first directed to the matter, I thought that the learned Advocate General had overlooked the point in drafting the Bill, and I wrote to him on the subject; but it afterwards occurred to me—and his reply confirmed my view—that it had purposely been so enacted. One of the duties of the Municipal Commissioner, as I mentioned just now, is to prepare a list of those entitled to vote and those eligible to serve. Now, those lists of voters at present in existence, were prepared under what has been held to be an illegal interpretation of the Municipal Act, and therefore they are invalid, and the consequence is that there are no lists of legal voters for the Municipal elections, or of persons eligible to be elected, and no such lists can be prepared for some time. Therefore it was considered that as this new Act, the first reading of which I have now the honour to move—and which proposes to alter the franchise—would become law in a short time, it was better not to have any more lists prepared until that time should arrive. This is the reason why at present there can be no more elections of members of the Corporation. I now beg formally to move the first reading of the Bill.

H. E. the President put the motion to the vote, and it was carried unanimously.

Accordingly the Bill was read a first time, and on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs it was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hons. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Advocate General, Mr. Bengallee, Mr. Mandlik, Mr. Rogay, and the Mover, with instructions to report before the 1st November next.

THE PRESIDENCY ABKARI BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner moved for an extension of the time allowed to the Select Committee on the Presidency Abkari Bill to send in their report. He said that in the early part of the present century, certain grants of ground were made to some Parsees and other gentlemen in Salsette, and those gentlemen now claimed Abkari rights. They asserted that the Bill under consideration would interfere with their rights of Abkari, and he (Mr. Ashburner) and other gentlemen had considered the point very carefully, with the result that there was a difference of opinion on the subject. Owing to this, it had been found impossible to secure the necessary information within the two months given to the Select Committee to report, and he begged to move that the period be extended to the 1st of November next.

The motion having been carried,

Mr. Ashburner further proposed that the Hon. Advocate General should be added to the Select Committee appointed to consider this Bill. He stated that the legal questions involved in the matter already alluded to made it necessary that the Committee should have the assistance and advice of the Advocate General.

H. E. the President put the resolution to the vote, and it was carried.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. BECHERDAS AMBAIDAS.

H. E. the President—I beg to remind the Council that this is the last meeting at which our hon. friend Mr. Becherdas Ambaidas will be present, and I am sure I shall be expressing the sentiments of every hon. member of this Council when I thank him, on behalf of the Government and the community at large, for the valuable services which he has rendered during the past three years.

Mr. Becherdas thanked His Excellency for the kind manner in which he had alluded to his connection with the Council.

H. E. the President then adjourned the Council *sine die*.

THE VICEROY AT OOTACAMUND.

(*Correspondent "Madras Mail."*)

OOTACAMUND, Sept. 13.

THE Viceroy arrived here from Coonoor and Wellington yesterday evening at 5-30. He was met at the toll bar by a small body of equestrians who accompanied His Excellency to the road opposite Shoreham, where a small triumphal arch was erected, bearing the word "Welcome," and decked with various flowers. Here His Excellency alighted. He was received by Mr. MacCallum Webster, the Commissioner, Mr. MacIver, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Colonel Clementson, the Magistrate, and other gentlemen, while the band of the Lawrence Asylum played the National Anthem, the boys of the Asylum, in uniform, being paraded along the road. The Viceroy entered a small enclosure, and the Vice President of the Municipality read an address, which, after expressing welcome, said that this event would be fraught with important issues to the Neilgherry Hills. Ootacamund, by its accessibility, beauty, salubrity, and other advantages had become one of the chief sanitaria in India. It had somewhat overgrown its original sanitary arrangements. This was due not to local defects but to the rapid extension of the settlement. Mere local resources could not keep pace with the demands of such extension. All that could be done by local taxation was being done, but the sanitation in such a place claimed imperial help, as the station was resorted to by officials of every part of the Indian Empire. The address then referred to the Coonoor Ghaut Railway Project. They trusted the Viceroy would enquire into the feasibility of M. Riggenbach's scheme with a view of not only bringing the Neilgherries still nearer to the public of India, but also of encouraging local enterprise, such as tea, coffee, and cinchona. The Viceroy replied as follows:—

"I gratefully appreciate your kind welcome to Ootacamund. I have long wished to visit the settlement, and trust it may be my good fortune to make a longer sojourn in happier days amongst these hills, meeting here again as old friends those whom I now greet as new ones. It was with pleasure I noticed on the way hither comfortable English homes, spacious plantations, and many other evidences of well directed, successful enterprise which adorn the beautiful landscape, and bear witness to the increasing prosperity of the inhabitants. With still greater pleasure, I welcome the opportunity of meeting the representatives of those to whom your favoured neighbourhood is indebted for such advantages. In successfully acclimatising and energetically developing the cultivation of tea, coffee, and cinchona, the planters in these hills and valleys have conferred great and lasting benefits on the land and the people. It was said of Roman rule by a severe historian, that they made a solitude and called that peace. Here, under the peaceful sway of British rule, you have peopled solitudes with happy homes and prosperous plantations. Nowhere is it the custom of sensible men to invest their capital and industry in unremunerative speculations, regardless of their own interests, and exclusively for the the advantage of their fellow-creatures. Allow me, therefore, to congratulate you on the conspicuous evidence around your salutary undertakings, no less profitable to yourselves than beneficial to the country enriched by your capital and skill.

"The question of the railway is undoubtedly of much importance. It was brought for the first time under my notice at Coonoor, and I fear I cannot at present give a decisive answer regarding it. The famine has thrown upon the finances of India a heavy burden, which in all probability will be felt for many years to come, and such projects as this railway cannot be executed even under the most favourable conditions without augmenting the financial liabilities of the State. But not upon financial grounds alone must the question be answered; greater deliberations than I can yet give to the study of the project would be required. The Government of India has been for some time considering seriously the best means of localising the cost, management, and profits of public works, including railroads, which specially affect local rather than Imperial interests. This project clearly belongs to the former class. I think it probable, on an examination of various considerations connected with it, that the provision of funds will devolve upon the Government of Madras, if the line be undertaken as a local work. Should, however, it be decided to carry out the construction of a suitable line as an Imperial measure, then it will be necessary for me to institute further enquiry into the various conditions of the undertaking. The system of guarantees is not without serious disadvantages, and although the offer of Messrs. Rigenbach appears free from many objections common to that system, it will be necessary to consider all the bearings and probable results of the concessions demanded. I will only now express a hope that this first occasion will not be the last on which it is my pleasant privilege to thank you for your friendly welcome to Ootacamund."

The Viceroy then drove to Charing Cross, where a large gathering of Todas and Burghers greeted him with a burst of native music. He then drove to Woodlands, which was placed at his disposal by Sir William Robinson. The Viceroy finished his journey amid a heavy downpour of rain.

CHINA.

COLLISION BETWEEN H. M. S. FROLIC AND THE S. S. DRAGON.

A TERRIBLE collision occurred on the night of Aug. 24 between H. M. S. Frolic the str. Dragon. The damage to the gun boat is very considerable and to the steamer but trifling. Happily, as is believed, no lives were lost, nor indeed was any personal injury sustained. The Frolic is a double-screw composite gun-vessel of 592 tons and 100 horse-power, her Commander being Arthur E. Dupuis. The Dragon is a well-built steamer of 473 tons, and is in command of Captain Grevatt. The Dragon left Shanghai yesterday, bound for Nagasaki. The night was very dark. Nothing unusual happened till about eleven o'clock, when the Dragon was near the light-ship. A light was then noticed ahead. It was supposed to be at the masthead of a vessel or of a pilot boat lying at anchor. Had this supposition been correct, there would have been no danger to fear, and the terrible catastrophe which happened a few seconds later would not have occurred. The Dragon was then going at full speed, twelve or fourteen knots on her course. Captain Grevatt was on the bridge at the time. It was impossible to see any distance ahead. Suddenly a huge black mass,—which subsequently proved to be Her Majesty's gun-boat Frolic,—crossed the Dragon's bows; and the next moment the two vessels had met. The shock of the collision, it may truthfully be said, was beyond description; but the best notion of the effect may perhaps be had by calling to mind the ease and certainty with which a cheese-cutter will slice off a piece of cheese. Indeed, for the moment, it did seem that the Dragon had cut the Frolic into two. The latter vessel careened over, and the Dragon was lying half way across her. She was struck between the main and the mizen masts. Had she been a wooden vessel the probability is that a clean cut would have been made through her; as it was the shaft or other iron work must have arrested the progress of the Dragon. The moment before the collision, Captain Grevatt reversed his engines and the helm of the Frolic was put hard-a-port. But both vessels then had too much weight on them for the collision to be avoided. We understand that the officers of the Dragon affirm that the gun boat had no side-lights burning. The Captain of the Dragon shouted to know why the other vessel had not those usual precautions; and an answer was returned to the effect that "the side-lights were out." Captain Grevatt then asked "Do you mean out altogether?" No answer was returned to this, if indeed the question were heard. The state of affairs on board the Frolic had now become very serious, and the safety of the officers and crew demanded immediate attention. An order was given by her commander to man the boats, and then an enquiry was shouted to Captain Grevatt, "Will you stand by me?" Captain Grevatt immediately replied "Yes;" and remained near till daylight this morning. The nature of the damage to the Dragon was then ascertained. Nearly all the injury was above water-mark. Several of the plates on both sides of her bow were dented, and there were about four feet of water in the hold. It may seem extraordinary that she should not have been more injured considering the extensive damage she had caused to the gun boat. In the meantime the Frolic had been taken into shoal water and dropped anchor.—*Hongkong Courier*, Aug. 25.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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By Order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th September 1877.

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For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
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G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has time-lit travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 29th September at 3 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in room of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Motiram Bhugbhubhai, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September to 1st October 1877, both days inclusive.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September 1877.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.

The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 28th September 1877, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1877, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 30th September 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., &c., MADE UP of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply
FINE BLUE SERGES.
YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.
SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.
BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

Will come into force 1st *October* 1877,
THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
BEING
ACT X. OF 1877,
WITH AN APPENDIX,
AND
A COPIOUS INDEX.
INTERLEAVED, Rs. FIVE.
NOT INTERLEAVED, Rs. THREE.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 9, 1877.

Messrs. Thacker's edition of the Code is got up in a handy and compact volume, which should find a place on every legal desk or table throughout India. The very elaborate and carefully compiled index is a feature worthy of notice, and one which adds much to the value of the work.

THACKER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1876, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment of Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.—(*Chairman*.)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitors.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITOR:
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS:
Messrs GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Bombay.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, and of the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, July 25, 1877.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST for the FIRST ISSUE OF SHARES in the above Company will be CLOSED on the 30th instant. A few shares only remain, and will be alloted in order of application. Holders of Shares of First Issue will be entitled to priority, when the Second Issue is made for the extension of the Mill.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronized him were he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14'
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	13' by 13'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his Manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A powerful well-built Grey Horse, 7 years, off 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness, and trots fast, Rs. 600.

A handsome and Stylish Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years' old, up to weight, is an excellent mover, and goes well in harness, Rs. 550.

A well bred Bay Arab, 7 years old, a passed charger, an exceedingly good mover, carries a Lady, well broken to single harness. Rs. 350.

A handsome pair of dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 900.

A well-bred Bay Arab Carriage horse, 9 years' old, 14-3 high, well broken to single harness, a handsome Brougham horse. Rs. 45.

A high caste Bay Arab horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover, has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 30.

A powerful Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 7 years old, 14 2 high, has been ridden as a charger for some time past, is a good mover and up to weight. Rs 550.

A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, rides well, and well adapted for district work. Rs. 450.

A strong Chesnut Country Galloway, 13-1 high, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle Pony. Rs. 100.

A Bay Arab, "Sir Watkin," aged 14-1 high, a first-rate horse cross-country. Rs. 250.

A Country-bred Colt, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in saddle and thoroughly quiet in harness. Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements, of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co.	ditto.
CORFIELD & Co.	ditto.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ... "	4,371,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHEINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	800,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities	£108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,255.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,000
Do.	1872	£816,888

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.... £1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 12	22 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants participating at each Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 25 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P. [cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 0	22 8 0=32 "
1872 March	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7=24 "

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietary, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
3, Dean Lane, Fort.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.